THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,420—New Series, BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Aug	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th „	OCEANA	7000	...	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd „	EGYPT	8000	...	...
30th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	...	...
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
28th „	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th „	OCEANA	7000	...	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th „	CHINA	8000	...	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th „	ARABIA	8000	...	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
9th „	EGYPT	8000	...	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th „	*ARCADIA	7000	...	...
23rd „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
30th „	MARMORA	10500	...	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	...	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th „	MANTUA	11000	...	...
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	EGYPT	8000	...	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (Weymouth) VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three, and four Berth Cabins amid-ships, for first First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

NEW STEAMER UMONA, 5,500 tons BOMBAY to WEYMOUTH, sailing about 2nd September, 1911. This steamer performs the journey in about 23 day and is fitted with Electric Fans. Fares Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. and A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Sept. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Oct. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 180.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	24th Aug.	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Fri.	25th Aug.	6 a.m.†	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 24th Aug. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Pandua," 3,305 tons, on Wednesday, 23rd August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on or about 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND COLOMBO.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons, on or about 26th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

23rd August, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Aumeran	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for on way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigatione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	8th Sept. 1911.
Yarra	4142	Ristorcelli	6th Oct. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. 1911.
Olympia	5124	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd „ „
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	9th Oct. „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st „ „
Castalia	6383	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. „
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. „
Olympia	5121	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th „ „
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5105	W. Kelso	23rd „ „
Castalia	6383	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. „

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

			Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	23th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. „
Olympia	5121	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	24th „ „
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd „ „
Castalia	6383	J. Hamilton	4th May „
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	17th „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June „

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	„ 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. I. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up)....................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)....................Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up....................Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits....................Gold $ 3,460,398,39

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

STERLING SILVER.

PORRINGERS

MUGS

BOWLS

EGGCUPS

SPOONS

NURSERY RHYMES

Cased single or combination sets of cups, spoon ring, fork.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE!

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE!

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood. etc

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Gray Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

10,000 MILES

On one set of Dunlop Tyres!!! This is not an exceptional case but is one of many.

The letter was written by Mr. H. J. Bath of Badger Heath near Wolverhampton on Jan. 5, 1911, to Mr. Cureton, Managing Director of the Sunbeam Motor Car Coy., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

"The Dunlop grooved tread tyres supplied with my 12-16 Sunbeam in December, 1909, have now run over 10,000 miles. . . I am selling the car with the tyres still on, so I don't know how much further they will do. I suppose you will take the credit for the car being light on the tyres, but the tyres must be made of good stuff, too, because they had a bad start, with 1,000 miles in the New Forest over unrolled flints. Needless to say, I shall have the same make of tyres on the new car."

DUNLOPS

ARE THE BEST.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B. MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH GRUYERE PARMESAN GORGONZOLA, DUTCH BALLS in tin foil CHEDDAR LOAFS, CAMEMBERT in tins, (cheeses).

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGNOLINO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated now in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

Singapore Rattan CHAIRS, Setties, tables, and Easy Chairs always in stock.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM in canvas	...	Rs. 1-2	per lb.
„ „ „ cooked on cut	...	„ 2-8	„
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON „	...	Re. 1-0	„
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE „	...	„ 1-0	„
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR „	..	„ 1-0	„
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins each	...	„ 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each	...	Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. FAKIRCHAND PRATAPCHAND, has entered into an agreement with Mr. MANEKJI DADABHAI CHAWANA, for the purchase of the following property:—Any person or persons having any claim thereon by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, or otherwise howsoever is or are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise after the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dhanji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 208 sq. yds. or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1384, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a Sweeper's Passage on or towards the West by the aforesaid Dhanji Street on or towards the North by the house of Jamsedji Edulji Gariwalla alias Kapadia, and on or towards the South by the house of Bezonji Bamboat, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 603 and Street Nos. 85 and 87, Dhanji Street.—Dated this 15th day of September, 1911.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HASSONALLY SULLEMANJI, has contracted TO SELL, to our client, the property hereunder described. All persons have any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, at 28, Esplanade Road within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the perpetual Fazendari tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or Chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the corner of Memonwada Road and Beebeejan Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 196 5-9 Square Yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1108, and New Survey No. 2116, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Nagdevi First Street or Cross Lane otherwise known as the Beebeejan Street, on or towards the South by the property of Lohar Jetha Premji, on or towards the East by the said Memonwada Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhoj Moorarji and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 662, Street Nos. 168 and 170, Memonwada Road, and 39, 41, 43 and 45 Beebeejan Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.—Dated this 22nd day of August, 1911.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

PASSENGER FARES AND RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS.

BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND DELHI.

WITH effect from the 1st September, 1911, the following will be the Passenger Fares and Rates for Horses, Carriages and Motor Cars, between Bombay and Delhi, and via:—

PASSENGER FARES.

SINGLE JOURNEY.	Rs. a.	RETURN JOURNEY.	Rs. a.
First Class	63 3	First Class	125 12
Second Class	33 2	Second Class	62 14
Third Class	8 12		

RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS.

SINGLE JOURNEY.	Rs. a.	RETURN JOURNEY.	Rs. a.
First Horse	107 10	First Horse	161 7
Each additional horse	53 13	Each additional horse	80 12
One Carriage	161 7	One Carriage	242 3
Two Carriages loaded on one truck same owner	242 3	One Motor Car	363 4
One Motor Car	242 3		
Two Motor Cars on one truck same owner	376 11		

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Dated 24th June, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.
DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi .... A. 6-45	Delhi .... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi .... D. 22-45	Delhi .... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for information that I, ADAMJI MULLA ABDULALLY, propose erecting a THEATRE at New Charney Road, on the vacant ground belonging to the Improvement Trust, and numbered 52, Scheme III admeasuring about 1,200 sq. yds, and situated in the Municipal D. Ward.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said THEATRE should be received by the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, not later than the 22nd day of August, 1911, that is within 14 days from the issue of this notice.

Bombay, 7th August, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS, with plans or designs, are invited by the Undersigned for the construction of TIERS OF SEATS along the route of the ROYAL PROCESSION, on the occasion of the ROYAL VISIT. These Stands will have to be constructed at places in different localities to be determined by the Undersigned hereafter. The number of School Children and Teachers for whom seating accommodation will be required will be 28,000 (twenty-eight thousand).

Tenders should be for construction and supply of the necessary materials on hire, or for construction and supply of material for purchase by the Undersigned. They may be for the whole of the seats required or for a portion of them.

Tenders will be received upto NOON on THURSDAY, the 31st August, 1911, and each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 which will be liable to forfeiture on failure to fulfil the whole or any part of the contract.

The work of construction will have to be started by the 10th November, and completed before the 20th November.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. R. CADELL,
General Secretary,
Royal Visit Fund, Bombay.

Municipal Office,
22nd August, 1911.

FOR SALE AT AHMEDNAGAR.

STEAM PUMPING PLANT.

1. 12 H. P. BRITANNIA (Loco Type) BOILER, by Marshalls & Sons, Gainsborough. Working pressure 100 lbs. per sq. inch, tested and licensed by Government Inspector up to 7th November 1911, complete with 20 ft. of iron chimney and all necessary fittings and mountings.
   PRICE ... ... Rs. 1,200.
2. Piston Pattern Worthington double acting PUMP 10" by 6" by 10" with foundation bolts and all fittings.
   PRICE ... ... Rs. 800.
3. DONKEY PUMP for feeding Boiler, with suction, delivery, steam and exhaust piping valves etc.
   PRICE ... ... Rs. 120.
4. Hot Water FEED TANK for above...Rs. 50.

The above prices include delivery on railway at Ahmednagar Station.

All the above are in excellent order and have been in use till quite recently.

Apply to:—

THE ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER, AHMEDNAGAR

"LAXATETTES."

No appetite?
Bad taste in the mouth?
Tongue coated?
Pain in the Stomach and Bowels?
Head ache?
Pimples?
Sallow Complexion?

LOOK OUT!

THAT'S NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL!

If you don't take yourself in hand right away there's

Trouble ahead for you—a big Doctor's bill, at least.

"LAXATETTES" WILL LIVEN YOUR LIVER, STIMULATE—STOMACH SECRETIONS, FORCE THE BOWELS TO DO THEIR WORK,

Quietly, Naturally, Gently, Without Shocking the System.

Twenty-Five of Them Cost but One Rupee. For Mofusil One Rupee Four Annas, Postage Paid. Value-payable.

To be had from the Proprietors PERIN and Co., from KEMP and Co., and S. BROTHERS, and Co., etc.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

MONDAY, 28th Aug:
TUESDAY, 29th Aug: } MORNING SESSIONS, from 9 to 11 with the Band being Bank Holidays.

A CINDERELLA DANCE AND SKATING,
ON MONDAY, 28th August,
from 9-30 to Midnight.
ADMISSION AS USUAL.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
OUR POPULAR PROGRAMME.

AIDA

A film of exquisite coloring, brilliant acting and magnificent Scenery.

THE BRAGGER.

Introducing the wonderful trained panther in a screamingly funny bed scene.

WHO IS NELLY?

A typical instance of a wife's hasty judgment gone wrong.

FOOLSHEAD.

THE EXCELSIOR COMEDIAN has lost a Needle.

The biggest laugh ever seen on a Bioscope screen

AND

OTHER POPULAR PICTURES.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA
FORT BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press:—

- 2 Type casting Machines.
- 1 Ruling Machine.
- 2 Treadle Machines.
- 2 Cutting Machines.
- 2 Very large Printing Machines.
- 2 Small Printing Machines.
- 1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
- 1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
- 1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

JJ&S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED TELEPHONE FITTERS and INSPECTORS. Apply BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF EXTREME REDUCTIONS—Gents and Ladies Metal Silver and Gold Watches, Table and Office Clocks, Time Pieces, Rolled Gold Watch Chains and Jewellery. Apply for Illustrated Supplements.—ESSOOFALLY HIPTOOLA, Abdool Rheman Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅝d. to 1s. 4 ⅞d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

THE AUCTION SALE of the "Moorga Mills or Bapty Flour Mills properties," at Falkland Road, advertised for THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, has been POSTPONED, until further notice.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 25TH AUGUST.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office and opposite the National Bank (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood furniture rich glassware, dinner and dessert sets, best plated-ware, mahogany screw dining table for 24 persons chairs, mirror back sideboard and dinner waggon, English Maple sofa and chairs, English cushioned cane chairs, embossed plush and tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, single and double almyrahs, cupboards, blackwood wardrobe bedsteads, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, ice box, carpets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, show case, book case, clocks, Ditmar's majolica pillars, pianoforte, windproof lamps, very old fancy marble topped table resting on eagle bird stand, carved chiffoniers pictures, old china jars, Sheffield platedware, Parian figured clock, large bronze figures, marble clock, phonograph, bronze figured clock, camera, microscope, etc., the property of F. Southwell Piper, Esq., Senior Dock Master, Prince's and Victoria Docks, proceeding to England and of others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No 35, HUMMUM STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1911, at 4 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 9—10, 88, 87, 86, 89 case No. 368, 2 Chinch Bunder Road Building, St. No. 14—16, case No. 7, Chunam Kiln Road.

Building St. No. 7, 33 case No. 18-5, Girgaum Road and Bhatwadi Lane.

AUCTION SALE of Goods, Grain Sweeping, etc.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 25th August 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping, iron and other miscellaneous goods etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

THE SALE of immoveable property at Dadar near Portuguese Church Road, that was advertised to take place by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mrs. Anna Domingo Miranda and Dominic Frances Miranda, the Mortgagors, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1911, is POSTPONED.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1911.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,

Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp,)
Aden, (Steamer Point)

Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, **W. J. K. HEGARTY**
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...	£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS........................	£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA;

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, Lift, E. L. and Fans. Apply—

A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
on premises.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND....................	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kuala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	„ 24,000,000
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 21.] [BOMBAY, August 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 1-4	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	94 1-2	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ..	94	unchgd	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 5-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	24 3-16	1-1	
Bar silver in New York ...	54 1-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-27	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-48	unchgd	
do. do. New York ..	4-86	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since 9th Mar.	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight ..	2 3-4	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-2		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-4	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Small business.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	......
Manchester	Dull with a limited enquiry.	
Total sales	...	3,000
Sold on speculation and for Export		2.0
Imports	...	......
Mid-Americans	...	6·81+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 11-16	unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·40	6·16	6·10	6·06	6·05
+04	+01	unchgd	+01	+01

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
6·05	6·07	6·08	6·09
+01	+01	+01	+01

New York Official noon call Oct. 11-22 Jan. 11-25

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·25 Jan. 11-31

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	13,000
Receipts at " Last year	...	......
Exports to Great Britain	...	......
Exports to Continent	...	11,000
Spot Cotton—		...12·50 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·27+05		Advanced on favorable cables and declined partially under realizing.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·36+05		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 11 15-16 +1-16
Futures month of Oct.	... 11·25+04
Futures month of Dec.	... 11·2.+04
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 2-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 4-16
Good Bhownagger	d 5 11-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 5 13-16
Fine Bhownagger	d 5 15-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 12-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 5 14-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 10-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 5 14-16
Good Broach	d 6 1-16
F. G. Broach	d 6 7-32
Fine Broach	d 6 6-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 9-16
F. G. Khandeish...	d 5 11-16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F....	d 6 1-4

Buyers, &c—Nominal.
Months—Aug.-Sept.

Good Tinnevelly	... d 6 5-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 35 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 35 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ...2,610,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 35 3-8 unchgd
Do. Months—August.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.—Firmer.
Barletta Russo 62 1 2lbs.— ... 35 unchgd
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Buyers &c.—Value.—Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 35 2-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship ......
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nominal.
YellowGujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c.ex-ship 50 1-2+3-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 46+1 1-4
Do. Months—August.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 72 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 63+1
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4-8—Aug.-Sept.—Sellers. Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	.. £ 67 1-4
Yellow Metal	... d 6 1-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£56 7-16

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal....Nominal.

ARRIVALS—

" Fife."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 16 9 3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet. Only small business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...16-3—Sellers.
Do Months of Shipments .. Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Nominal in absence of business.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...14 0 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...October.
Tone—Market opened flat owing realizations and closed quiet.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...19 3 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-March.
Tone—Buyers indisposed to pay prices asked. High prices asked check business.
money. Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...14-6—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .
Aug.-Nov.—13 7 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—12-3—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—13-9—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—12 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—14 1 1-2—Value.
July-Oct—1912—13-3—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Aug.-Nov.—14-3—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Steady nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [22nd August, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
2 Cases Rupees.	Rs. 16,630	Hongkong	Eastern Bank
2 Boxes Bulns	1,51,656	Freemantle	National Bank
3 Parcels Silver	75	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 19th & 20th Aug., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	48	57,826
B B and C I Railway ...	29	34,498

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4 to 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132
Shanghai "	...175 1-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	Rs. 96 7 0
Forward	" 96 5 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 0
Australian "	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	" 61 5 0
" 1st Settlement ...	" 61 6 0
" 2nd " ...	" 61 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The Liverpool market had felt the effects of the strike and the sales on Monday were only 3,000 bales. Reports of damage to the American crop by hot weather continue to come and shedding is reported in some sections.

There is very little doing in New Crop Contracts as there are no sellers in the market.

Local mills bought about 500 bales ready cotton yesterday and Exporters keep themselves quite aloof.

QUOTATIONS ;—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 304	March,
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	" 302	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	" 299	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	" 290	"
Fine M G Khandeish	" 281	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	" 271	"
Fine M G Bengal	" 294	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	" 287	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	" 282	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	" 266	"

LIVERPOOL OPENES ;—

Opening Tone ...	...Quiet. Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 4,000 bales
Total imports ...	... 2,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
6·41	6·17	6·11	6·07	
+01	+01	+01	+01	
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.
6·06	6·07	6·08	6·09	6·10
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is steady.
We quote :—

Ready " ...	Rs. 12 8 0 B. T.
September	" 13 4 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady.
We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready ...	" 8 8 0 R. D.
Brown Etawah ready ...	" 7 11 6 "

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is firm.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 58 4 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 65 0 0
Black Kutni ...	" 50 0 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 10 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone steady. We quote.—

Ready ...	Rs. 21 14 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 10 5 0 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone strong. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 4 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is easy.
We Quote :—

White Pissi ready ...	Rs. 5 4 0 R. T.
" " Sept ...	Rs. 5 3 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,732 1-2
Bank of Burma	136
Bank of India	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	76
Indian Specie	51 1 2

MILLS.

David	368 3-4
Kohinoor	627 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,540
New Great Eastern	160
Standard	905

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay S. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	138
Bombay S. S. & T. C. Preference...	173 X, D.
Bombay Steam Navigation Prfe....	295
Colaba Land and Mill	1,170
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17
Treacher and Co.	512 1-2
Tata Hydro-Electric P. S. Co., Ord.	247 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Sindh Light Ry.	128 1-2
Tapti-Valley	500

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ... — ...	490	bales
Wheat	18,902	cwts.
Linseed	4 036	"
Rapeseed	620	"
Gingellyseed	859	"
Poppyseed	180	"
Groundnuts...	1,421	"
Castorseed	4,507	"
Rice	5,687	"
Myrabollams	276	"
Cottonseed	8,503	"
Mowraseed	3,768	"
Gram	7,992	"
Joowar	10,427	"
Maize	Nil	

The Duke of Marlborough took to Windsor Castle on Wednesday of Mail week, the anniversary of the battle of Blenheim, a small banner, by the presentation of which the Blenheim estate (Oxfordshire), voted by Parliament, is held by the descendants of the first duke.

Glasgow Corporation entertained the officers and crew of the German cruiser "Hertha," which in mail week the Clyde, at luncheon, and the healths of King George and the Kaiser were both pledged. The crew visited the Glasgow Exhibition.

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AND
SMALL HINDOO
PENS

Favourite pens throughout all India and the East. Their oblique points —Fine, Medium and Broad — and easy, pleasant action, distinguish the Hindoos from all other kinds.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers, and by WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY at all their Branches

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUTS.

The preliminary memorandum on the groundnut crop in the Bombay Presidency, including Native States, for the season of 1911-12 :—Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1909-10 the area under groundnut in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 12 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. (Estimates up to 1st August.)

Information incomplete. Reported area 73,000 acres in British Districts and 53,00 acres in Native States; 57 per cent over corresponding area last year and nearly three times the decennial average at same date. Sowings extended under the stimulus of high prices. Sowings commenced in second fortnight of June but delayed in places in south till second week of July and still continue. Crop suffered from prolonged breaks in June and July but expected to improve under recent rains.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

The preliminary memorandum on the sesamum crop in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season of 1911-12 :—Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1909-10 the area under sesamum, in the British Territory, included in this forecast has represented some 9·2 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. (Estimates up to 1st August.)

Information incomplete. Sowings unfinished. Reported area for British Districts 238,000 acres and for Native States 119,000 acres; about 35 per cent. below corresponding area last year and 6 per cent. below decennial average at same date. Decrease principally in Gujarat and Kathiawar where rain for early crop very deficient and crop sown in second fortnight of June withering in places. Late crop not yet sown. In Deccan sowings begun in second week of June, remained unfinished for want of fuller rain and were resumed in July. Crop sown suffered from prolonged breaks in June and July, but recent rains expected to improve prospects. In Karnatak sowing rain deficient in Dharwar; elsewhere crop sown under favourable early rains in June and July and doing fairly well. Konkan crop sown seasonably in second fortnight of June is in good condition. In Sind absence of rain and deficient water-supply have curtailed area. Here crop sown in latter part of June and doing fairly well.

BOMBAY SUGARCANE.

The preliminary memorandum on the sugarcane crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Native States, for the season of 1911-12 :—Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1909-10 the area under sugarcane in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 2·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. (Estimates up to 1st August).

Information incomplete. Reported area 36,000 acres in British Districts and 27,000 acres in Native States; 12 par cent. over corresponding area last year. Cultivation extended owing to plentiful supply of water in wells and canals at planting season which extends from November to June. Crop generally thriving.

BURMA GROUNDNUTS.

Summary of the First Forecast of the Groundnut Crop in Burma for the year 1911 12. The District Officers' reports on Groundnut crop prospects on 25th July 1911 in the five chief Groundnut-producing districts are to the following effect :—

[On an average of the five years ending 1909-10, the area under Groundnuts in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 19·7 per cent. of the total area under Groundnuts in British India.]

Summary.—The area under groundnut this year in the five districts where the cultivation exceeds 1,000 acres is, as at present estimated, 105,245 acres, an increase of 6,114 acres over the area actually worked last year. In other districts from which no forecasts are received, there are probably about 3,500 acres under groundnut. The crop was sown at the normal time and is in fair condition, but in some districts more rain is wanted.

BURMA COTTON.

The summary of the first forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the Year 1911-12 :—The District Officers' report on Cotton-crop prospect on 25th July 1911 in the eleven chief cotton-producing districts are to the following effect :—[On an average of the five years ending 1909-10, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·9 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India.]

Summary.—The area under cotton this year as at present estimated, is 10,656 acres more than last year amounts to 179,069 acres. The increase which is largest in the Thayetmyo District, is the result of timely and sufficient early rain. The crop was sown at the normal time and is in fair condition, but in some districts more rain is wanted.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd August.

670. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—
Saturday 26th instant—" C " Coy.
Sunday, the 27th instant—" D" Coy.
Monday 28th instant—" G" Coy.
Tuesday 29th instant—" F" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

671. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 13 to 15 on Sunday, the 27th instant, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

672. The Viceroy's Prize Competition.—Intending Competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs 4 to the Adjutant by the 15th September 1911. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

673. Enrolments—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to " L " Coy :—
No 5438 Vol G Walsh.

674. Promotions—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from this date :—

" E " Coy.

No 5484 L-Corpl J Cornfield to be Corpl to fill an existing Vacancy.

No 6082 Cyclist J C Nicholson, to be Corpl to fill an existing vacancy.

No 7047 Cyclist A D Butler, to be Lce Corpl vice Cornfield promoted.

No 5412 Cyclist W George, to be Lce Corpl to fill an existing vacancy.

No 3920 Cyclist C B Fido, to be Lce Corpl to fill an existing vacancy.

" K " Coy.

No 6587 Cadet C Borrett, to be Corporal.
No 6733 Cadet J Garriock, to be Lce Corporal.

" L " Coy.

No 5438 Vol G Walsh, to be Color Sergeant.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 23rd August.

200. Meeting Rifle Association.—There will be a general meeting of the members of the B V A Rifle Association at the B V A Club on Thursday, 24th instant at 7 p.m. All interested in shooting are requested to attend.

Note :—All members of the B V A (including E E Company) are members of the Association.

191. Class Badges.—Badges for Company Classification for members of No 2 Company can be obtained from Corps Head-quarters any day (Sundays excepted) from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

135. The Annual Distribution of Prizes.—The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday 22nd September, 1911, at 9-30 p.m. to be followed by a dance.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

Gendarmes raiding a gambling den at La Verdiere, near Brignoles, in France, on Wednesday in mail week were overpowered by the occupants and locked up in a cafe until two o'clock the next morning. In their report the gendarmes excused themselves by declaring that they did not wish to lose control of themselves.

No alteration will be made by the Army Council with regard to the provision of materials for the preservation of signalling equipment, as it is considered that the provision made by the regulations should suffice.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

YOUNG—August 15, at Dyerton, Simla, the wife of Patrick C. Young, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Our Star film "Aida, an Egyptian tragedy." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim : " All things come to those who wait—on themselves."—Philadelphia Record.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oceana," with the English Mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 2 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Caledonia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s s. "Austria" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day, Wednesday.

THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr Chairman of the Board, presided at an adjourned meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of Bombay held yesterday, when business of a formal nature was transacted.

EUROPEAN RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A European carpenter, named Robert Benson, aged 26, who had been recently discharged from the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, and is at present residing in the Sailors' Home, was rescued from drowning in the sea opposite the Anchorage, Apollo Bunder, by Captain Barlow and his cooks, on Monday night. Benson was removed to the St. George's Hospital.

PROPERTY LOST AND FOUND.—Hats and caps, umbrellas, part of a motor-car lamp, labour cart badges, ladder, coat, dogs, overcoat, boxes of clothing, dhotee, keys, currency notes, waterproof, chuppals, haversack, silver studs, purse, carriage axle cap, small pieces of silver, bible, auger, and spectacles, has been taken charge of by the Police and is now lying at the Head Police Office awaiting claimants.

ACCIDENT TO S. S. "IRESMERE."—The steamer "Irismere," under the command of Captain Thos. Hunter, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Barry in a disabled condition. She left Barry on the 13th July and called at Perim, where she discharged her cargo. She left the port for Bombay on the 12th instant, but off Socotra she encountered heavy weather. Her engines racing heavily she lost two of her propeller blades The "Ires-mere" entered the Victoria Dock yesterday.

AN ACCIDENT.—A Hindu woman named Heerabai aged about 50, was attempting to cross the Chowpatti Road in front of Wilson College on Monday evening, when she was knocked down by hack victoria No. 294, the left rear wheel passing over her. The woman had passed in front of the victoria, but on noticing a motor-car coming from the opposite direction, she got confused and ran back right into the victoria, which knocked her down, though the driver, it is stated, tried his best to pull up the car. The woman, who had sustained some internal injuries, was removed to hospital for treatment.

A CLERK'S SUICIDE.—Yesterday, Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue touching the death of a Parsi named Merwanji Pherozeshah Damania, aged 20. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who was employed as a customs' clerk in the service of Messrs. Besso and Company of Hornby Road, lived in the Fort. His mother died about three months ago, and he received a letter from a relation of his, in which she demanded more money for death ceremonies. On Monday morning his dead body was found lying in the street just under the window of his room. A letter was found on him in which he expressed his intention of committing suicide. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SALVATION ARMY CONCERT AT BYCULLA.—A very pleasant and well attended Concert was held in the hall of the Salvation Army Headquarters at Byculla on Monday night in aid of the work of the Army. The first part consisted of nine items all of which were well rendered. Special mention must be made of Professor Bellizzi's violin and clarionette selections. The professor has had the privilege of playing before royalty, and played on more than one occasion before his late Majesty King Edward VII. He has also had the honour of playing before our present Sovereign, when he was Prince of Wales. The organ accompaniments were played by Mr. C. W. Guest, and Mrs. Ford. The entertainment was presided over by Mrs. (Col.) Blowers.

CONVEYANCING.

AN ordinary meeting of the Articled Clerks' Association was held last Sunday, when Mr. K. N. Marphatia, B.A., LL.B., delivered a lecture on "Conveyancing." In the course of the lecture, the speaker observed that conveyancing was well known to ancient Hindu lawyers, and though writing was not compulsory to perpetuate a transaction, it was preferred as a record of it. Evidence was declared by Yajnavalkya to consist of "writing, possession and witnesses." Another Hindu sage Katyayana wrote : "In litigation, where there are witnesses, no divine text is allowed and when there is writing, there should be no ordeal, nor witnesses." Ancient conveyancing was very simple, but with the increasing complexities of modern transactions, it was no longer so. Some curious hints as to conveyancing were to be found in verses 84-89 Chapter II of the Yajnavalkya Smriti. Mahomedan law also agreed with the Hindu Law in not requiring any writing for the validity of any transactions. The speaker then shortly traced the growth of conveyancing in the Roman and Early English period and concluded with a plea for simpler conveyancing in India, observing that, since the Conveyancing Act 1881, matters had been immensely simplified in England. Other speakers followed.

The President, Mr. D. F. Mulla, observed that before 1893, when the transfer of property was applied to the Bombay Presidency, no writing was required to validate or complete a transaction, but if writing was employed then it had to comply with the rules of registration. Otherwise, although consideration had passed, the transaction was incomplete and the person who had parted with the money got no interest in the property attempted to be dealt with. It had been held in the Parsi Panchayat case that the Statute of Frauds never applied to India. The President pointed out that the early English law corresponded with the modern Mahomedan and Hindu law in so far as no writing was required to validate a transaction of transfer of property, but delivery of possession was essential. The delivery later became symbolical and now in England delivery of possession was not at all required to complete a transaction, but a deed was essential and a matter of substance. Thus in England a mere agreement to sell passed an interest in the purchaser. It was not so in India where under the circumstances, the purchaser would have no claim on the property. (Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act). This anomaly of insisting on a deed substantively and requiring to allow any interest, to pass an agreement of sale and purchase was due to the non-recognition by the Indian Legislature of the above fundamental principle of English property law. The President concluded with a plea for simpler conveyancing.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

TRICUMDAS MILLS.

Raja Bahadur Motilal's Claim.

YESTERDAY, on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. D. Davar delivered judgment in the suit in which Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal claimed Rs. 2,09,435 from the Tricumdas Mills, of which Mr. R. D. Setna was liquidator. The claim was in respect of a loan of Rs. 2,00,000 obtained by Dwarkadas Dharamsey from the plaintiff's firm by creating a charge on the Tricumdas Mills. The mill was sold for over fifteen lakhs of rupees and the plaintiff's firm was paid his first loan of Rs. 6,00,000 in April, 1905. It had been argued by the defence that Dwarkadas and the two directors, who had signed the receipt, had no power to create a further charge on the mill without a resolution of the Board of Directors. The Hon'ble Mr. M. Jinnah and Mr. F. D. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff, while the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad appeared for the defendant Company.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, said that the evidence given by the plaintiff in this case was very clear, and his Lordship had no reason to disbelieve any single material statement that he had made in the course of his evidence. Witness denied that he had any knowledge of the Company's resolution. What was argued before the Court was that the plaintiff's munim Dani was on the board of directors, and his knowledge must be taken to be the knowledge of the plaintiff. It was a significant fact that Dani was not called as a witness, and therefore his Lordship was unable to say whether he withheld that information from the plaintiff. Dani could not have forgotten that a resolution to that effect had been passed and that was clear from the fact that Mr. Stringfellow had drawn his attention to it on the 13th June, 1909. It was clearly Dani's duty, when he was consulted by his master, to have told him that the Company had undertaken not to mortgage the property further and that the Bank of India's loan was still subsisting. Taking all the surrounding circumstances and the probabilities into consideration, his Lordship was reluctantly forced to come to the conclusion that Dani, whose duty it was to tell his master that a resolution had been passed by the Company, quite independently of his belief as to whether it was then in force or not, deliberately suppressed that information from the plaintiff for corrupt motives. Dwarkadas on that day was in sore distress for want of money and when he applied to the Raja for part advance of the contemplated loan of five lakhs, the Raja told him to bring his munim to him. Dwarkadas then approached the munim and even while the Raja was questioning the munim, Dwarkadas and Dani had some conversation, and then it was that Dani told his master that there was no objection to make the advance of two lakhs. The conviction forced on his Lordship's mind was that Dani deliberately omitted to inform the plaintiff about the passing of the resolution dishonestly, and that such dishonesty must have been the result of his corruption at the hands of Dwarkadas.

THE AUTHORITIES.

It was impossible to hold on the authorities that in this case if the plaintiffs acquired a charge on the property of the Company, this charge was invalid, and not binding on the Company, because at the time the charge was given the board of directors had not passed a resolution authorising the creation of such a charge, and by reason of the board being not in existence at the time in a properly constituted form, according to the articles of association. The plaintiff and his legal advisers assumed, as they had a perfect right to do, that what was being done was rightly and legitimately done. The plaintiff and his solicitors had no knowledge whatever that the board of directors of the defendant company was defective, for want of the minimum number of directors required by the Company's articles. The first time the plaintiff's solicitors seem to have a suspicion of irregular proceedings on the part of Dwarkadas, was after Mr. Stringfellow's letter of 10th August, 1909. They evidently commenced enquiry then.

His Lordship, quoting authorities, said that, having regard then to the circumstances under which the sum of two lakh of rupees was advanced by the plaintiff, having regard to the language of the document executed on that occasion, and to the contents thereof and the terms and conditions contained therein, having regard also to the action of the parties subsequent to the execution of that agreement and the events that followed, his Lordship had no hesitation in holding that a valid, legal and binding further charge was created in favour of the plaintiff against the mortgaged property of the defendant-company for the two lakhs of rupees, advanced by the plaintiff on the 5th of August, 1909, and that there must be a decree in favour of the plaintiff as prayed by him in his plaint.

THE DECREE.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for two lakhs of rupees with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the 5th of August, 1909, until payment and costs with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, also until payment. Such costs were to include all charges and expenses properly incurred by the plaintiff in connection with the intended mortgage. The decree would declare that the plaintiff was entitled to a valid and subsisting charge upon the balance of the sale-proceeds of the property of the defendant-company, referred to in para 5 of the plaint, and now in the hands of the liquidator, and would direct the liquidator to pay on behalf of the defendant-company out of the aforesaid moneys the amount of this decree in priority to the claims of all other creditors of the defendant-company.

His Lordship then said he could not conclude his judgment without expressing his obligation to the learned counsel both for the plaintiff and the defendant, who had given him very valuable assistance in determining the many questions of law that had arisen in this suit. And also the plaintiff must feel much indebted to the exertions of Mr. Jinnah, who had conducted his case, for this result of the suit. The day after his Lordship had finished writing the judgment, Mr. Bahadhurji had put in a document. His Lordship had carefully considered the contents. It made not the slightest difference to his Lordship's conclusion.

WIDOWS' ESTATE.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment in an appeal from a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, who dismissed the suit brought by Madanji Devchand and others against Tribhovandass Virchand and another.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

Mr. W. C. J. Shortt and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Mulji and Khambatta, appeared for the appellant; Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, for the respondents.

The appellants claimed a share in the estate of one Ratanlal Shamji (valued at about Rs. 35,000,) which had passed to the deceased's two widows as the next reversionaries.

Respondents said that according to the custom prevailing among the Jains, the widows had become absolutely entitled to the share which had been gifted to them, the respondents.

The learned Judge held the defence proved and dismissed the suit with costs.

Their Lordships, in delivering their judgement, dismissed the appeal with costs and confirmed the decree of the lower Court.

YARN MERCHANTS' INSOLVENCY.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor concluded an appeal from an order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, sitting as Commissioner in Insolvency, refusing to sanction a scheme of composition in the insolvency of Abdul Kayam Ibrahim and others, who traded in yarn as Ibrahim Nooroodin and Company.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustom and Colah, appeared for the appellants; and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. for opposing creditor S. M. Tavawalla.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, their Lordships reserved judgment.

TEXTILE MILL SHARES APPEAL.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, yesterday, delivered judgment in the appeal of Mr. R. D. Sethna, as receiver-plaintiff vs. The National Bank of India and Chunilal Pitambar, respondent-defendants. By a judgment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff for 20 shares of the Textile Mills in the possession of the Bank, which formed portion of the estate of the late Ambaram Motichand. The plaintiff was to redeem them from the Bank by paying to the Bank Rs. 16,000 and interest. The second defendant was mulcted in certain costs. Mr B J. Desai, with the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, appeared for the appellant plaintiff. Mr. M. R. Jardine, with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, Mr T. J. Strangman, appeared for the Bank, the respondent-defendant.

Their Lordships, in delivering their judgment, reversed the decree of the lower Court and passed a decree for the plaintiff against the Bank with costs throughout, on the ground that the plaintiff's equity was prior.

MUNICIPAL APPEAL.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal from a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson, who passed a decree for the plaintiff with costs in the suit brought by Muncherji Pestonji Choksey against the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for the possession of a strip of land twenty feet wide.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford. Brown and Company, appeared for the appellant; Mr. Vicaji F. Taraporewalla and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Company, were for the respondent Choksey.

The plaintiff's land was abutting on Elphinstone Road and was taken possession of by the Municipal Commissioner on the 5th July, 1909, for the purposes of the bridge. The Commissioner acted under Section 299 of the Municipal Act, but the learned judge below held that the Commissioner had no power to acquire the land for the widening of the street and gave plaintiff the possession of the land, Rs. 250 as compensation and costs of the suit.

Against this decree, the Commissioner appealed. Arguments of counsel are proceeding.

MESSRS BERTIE SMITH'S CLAIM

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit brought by Messrs. Bertie Smith and Company Limited in liquidation against Hormusji R. Umrigar to recover certain moneys and for certain declarations.

Mr. M. R. Jardine and the Hon'ble the Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, was for the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that the defendant was their mortgagee and that he had signed a document to give certain cash and papers to Y. H. Desai and Company. They, accordingly, prayed for recovering moneys to the credit of Messrs Bertie Smith and Company in the Mercantile Bank, 275 flasks belonging to them, books and vouchers of the company, and Rs. 854 being the cash of the Company and for damages and costs.

The defence was that the letter in favour of Y. H. Desai and Company was signed under misrepresentations and concealment of facts. The suit was vexatious and should be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding

TRANSFERRED TO LONG CAUSES.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar heard the suit brought by Kuppa Dulla, a Marwari, against Mahomed Husseinkan to recover Rs. 1,000 on a promissory note.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. M. D. Diva is for the defendant.

The defendant had filed a written statement to the effect that he had signed the note under misrepresentations and coercion. He applied for a transfer of the suit to the long causes.

After hearing the arguments, his Lordship transferred the suit to the long cause list and made costs in the cause.

POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged one Vithoba Babaji with criminal breach of trust. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant Rustomji Bomanji Kotwal ordered 255 bundles of coir yarn from Ponnani. These were consigned to Bombay in the pattimar Nira, of which the accused was the tindal. The goods, on their arrival at complainant's shop, were found to be soaked with water, and almost all the bundles were slack. Coir skeins had been extracted from the centre of the bundles. The property missing from the consignment was worth from Rs. 100 to 150.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said he delivered the bundles personally. They were wet as the wind was very violent on their way from Ponnani to Bombay and the pattimar shipped water. While the bales were being loaded, they were trodden on by the people and thus they became loose. He denied having substituted any inferior yarn.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

RELIABLE MOTOR TYRES.

In the Grand Prix de France Motor Race, run on the 23rd July, at Le Mans, "Continental" tyres were fitted to not less than 15 cars, out of the 21 cars entered, and both the winners of the "Limited Car Class" as well as the "Light Car Class" used "Continental" tyres. In the general classment "Continentals" won second, third and fourth Prize.

The French sporting papers remark on the excellence of "Continentals," which amply rewarded the confidence of the large number of competitors, who had put their faith in them.

In the 1911 Prince Henry's tour through Germany and Great Britain 51 per cent. of the competing cars were shod with "Continentals" which were awarded the cup presented by the Queen and the Cup presented by the German Empress.

For this country the Continental Tyre Co. manufacture a special Tropical Tyre in three-ribbed pattern, which is supplied by all leading dealers and has given most satisfactory results.

INDIAN ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

A MEMORANDUM by the Hon'ble E. S. Montagu, Under Secretary of State for India, relating to the accounts of the Government of India for 1909-10 and the Estimates for 1910-11 and 1911-12, is issued as a White Paper. The final accounts for 1909-10 show a surplus of £606,641 which exceed by £216,841 the amount shown in the revised Estimate of March 1910. The revised Estimate for 1910-11 shows a surplus of £3,390,500 instead of the anticipated surplus of £376, 00, there being an increase in net revenue £4,636,800 as the result mainly of a great and unexpected increase under opium, of a considerable improvement under railways, and of minor variations under other heads. The increase in the net opium revenue was £2,723,900 this remarkable figure being due to the realisation of exceptional prices at the sales of Bengal opium. It has been decided to treat this increase exceptionally. Grants have been made from the excess opium receipts of £601,100 for non-recurring expenditure on education and £380,000 for non recurring expenditure on sanitation. The Budget Estimates for 1911 12 anticipate a decrease of £2,722,000 in net revenue, attributable in the main to the reduced sales of opium, and a surplus of £619,200.

MR. J. WHIPP, OF 4, BRUNSWICK TERRACE, STACKSTEADS, BACUP, ENGLAND, WHO SAYS :—

"For the past four or five years I have undergone terrible suffering with stone in the bladder and kidney complaint. At one time I was laid up for twelve weeks ; for a fortnight someone had to attend me day and night.

" At times I was nearly beside myself with pain there were distressing bladder troubles.

" I was reduced almost to a shadow, and thought I should never be well again. Right across my back there was a dull, aching pain which made it hard for me to move.

" I started using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and it was not long before I began to find relief. I have now taken eight boxes of the pills, and I have no sign of the old complaint. (Signed) JOSEPH WHIPP."

SIXTEEN MONTHS AFTER HIS CURE, Mr. Whipp said :—" Since Doan's Pills cured me of stone in the bladder, I have kept free from the old troubles.'

There is no more serious menace to health than the presence of too much uric acid in the body. It is the duty of the kidneys to rid the body of uric poisons as fast as they accumulate. When the kidneys fail to do this important work thoroughly, uric acid attacks begin. The blood gets so thick with the uric poison that it moves slowly ; the heart beats queerly ; uric acid crystals are deposited in the muscles and joints, or may form into stones in the kidneys or bladder, as in Mr. Whipp's case.

When sediment appears in the urine the kidneys are not doing their duty, and treatment with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills should be begun at once.

Rs. 2 per bottle ; 6 for Rs. 10-8 ; all dealers.

DOAN'S MEDICINES, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish on the Market
for all kinds of Metals.

Gives a lasting and brilliant
polish with very little labour.

Manufactured by

RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

To be had from
SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
Shipchandlers,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay,
and all dealers.

A Swollen Knee

is about as painful and inconvenient as anything you would find in a day's journey. And it is dangerous—a swollen knee leads to permanent lameness. Read what A. C. Lehman, of Waynesboro, Pa, says: "I have been the victim of a large swelling on the knee for two years. Doctors and embrocation failed to relieve. After receiving treatment from four physicians of our city without relief, I tried Little's Oriental Balm and after a short use of this remedy was completely cured."

Little's Oriental Balm is the quickest relief and most efficient remedy for all external ills—sprains, bruises, neuralgia, rheumatic pains

Sold at Re 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India

YOUR HAIR NEEDS LIFE.

Don't think because you have hair on your head that you have good hair. Dead hair is just like a dead tree. A tree still stands and is a tree in name, but it is not beautiful to look at. Just so with hair, you may have hair, but it is brittle and brash ; it has no life ; you comb it out in handfuls. Give your hair life.

REVIVE YOUR HAIR WITH KAMINIA OIL.

A true hair tonic and a life giver, a worthy stimulant for dead and dying hair follicles, invigorating the hair to renewed life, and giving it back its natural colour

Kaminia Oil cleanses the scalp, kills the dandruff germs, and prevents dandruff forming, being delightfully perfumed it makes a dainty hair dressing.

Faded hair restored, grey hair renewed red hair changed to auburn. The best of all hair tonics for all sexes and all ages. Of all Chemists and Stores. Price Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. Extra. See that you get Kaminia Oil and no substitute.

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind, Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

Agents :
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
155, Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ireshmere, 2,336 tons, Captain T Hunter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Perim in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chyebassa, 3,991 tons Captain P. L. Madge, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Avala, 2,383 tons, Captain J. H. Canhan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta' with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Neilenfels, 3,386 tons, Captain T. Metz, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York 19th July, with a general cargo and petrolium.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itaria 3,419 tons, Captain R. Honywood, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Okara 3,438 tons, Captain F. L. Moth sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 21st Aug. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr	Huddleston	R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr	Luck	R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr	Shearme	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lt Comdr	Jones	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus		Lt W Taylor	Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 22.

Avala	2382	Canhan	
Achilibetos	2870	Galt	S W & Co
Braziliana	2438	Sn wden	G Cotton & Co
Fakhri	2555	Baldrin	Bo & H S N Co
Dorerie	2557	Young	T Morrison & Co
Gallia	555	Wratt	K Nixon & Co
Gothie	2470	Walterworth	T Morrison & Co
Indiana	2873	Stewart	M M & Co
Neidenfels	3386	Mitz	W & Graham & Co
Orissa	3525	Lyne	Calcutta M M & Co
Shirely	2192	Stone	Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt's	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Okara	3438	Moth	Karachi	22-8	M M & Co
D-E Buffalo	2591	Chilton	Hull	25-8	J Finlay & Co
F Ismaila	3381	Rose	Colombo	23-8	M M & Co
G Mahammadi	1251	Je'die		78-8	B & P S N Co
K Bingo Maru	3373	Suzeda	Kobe	25-8	N U Kaisha
M Shah Jehan	2566	McBear	Jeddah	23-8	B & H S N Co
N Westburn	2013	Hutchinson	Mary Port	1-9	W & A Graham & Co
Virawa	2176	Emmett	Calcutta	26-8	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt's	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Santhia	3353	Seddon	Rangoon	22-8	M M & Co
2 Itria	3420	Honeywood	Karachi	22-8	M M & Co
3 Iresmere	2336	Hunter			T Morrison & Co
4 Oolobaria	3451	Kennedy	Calcutta	26-8	M M & Co
5 Pundua	2126	Logan			M M & Co
6 Chyebassa	3992	Wodge	Antwerp	7-9	M M & Co
7 Koerbar	3157	Foresti	Trieste	1-9	A L S N Co
8 Austria	4599	Raicich	Kobe	24-8	A L S N Co
10&11 Delhi	4900	Brodshaw	Shanghai	13-9	P & O Co
12 & 13 Caledonia	3129	Snow			P & O Co
14 Linga	951	Rothwell	Karachi	25-8	M M & Co
15 Cototo	2816	Schiatino	Venice, Calcutta	24-8	S N Co
16 Somali	1615	Kasch	Zanzibar	21-8	Strandes Co

P & O Dock

Gymeric	2558	Williams			E Tajbhoy

B I Dock

Kola	510	Morrison			M M & Co

Offside A

Malda	1250	Morrison	Persian Gulf	31-8	M M & Co

M W O D

Lawoe	1817	Francis	Repairing		H T Ayoob

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hossein	Karachi		B S N Co

H W V D

Dwarka	759	Moxon	Basseh	24-18	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
21	Neidenfels	Metz	N York, July 19
22	Avola	Canhan	Calcutta, Aug 9
	Clyebassa	Wadge	London, July 15
	Irismere	Hunter	Barry, July 13

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Okara	Moth	Karachi

The steamer Itria, Captain Honeywood, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Karachi.

The steamer Ismaila, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Glasgow" arrived at Marseilles homeward bound on the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUGUST 22.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—60 bales skins and hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 1 case old rubber, A M Sadder and Co.; 38 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka, 74 cwts dry and 20 cwts turmeric, S Bhimjee, 48 bales skins and hides, H A Oomer, 1 case ivory bangles, B S Lloyd and Co; 20 cases haberdashery, N Govindji; 16 bales skins and hides, V Esmail and Co; 3 bales woollen carpets, G P Stavrides and Co; 20 bales hides, R M Kooka.

FOR HULL.

Buffalo s—6,001 cwts cottonseed, W Becher.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—61 cases Indian chutney, Jamshed and Jehangir Cama.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Buffalo s—76 casks skins, Chambers and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

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Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.

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It is announced that a newly-invented hail destroyer is about to be erected at the top of the Eiffel Tower, and that as the result there will be no more hail in Paris. The inventor is a M. Beauchamp, and his apparatus is called the "Niagaraparagrele." It acts in the same manner as an ordinary lightning conductor, namely, by absorbing the superfluous electricity with which the atmosphere is charged before a storm.

The "Levant Herald" has been suspended for an indefinite period by court-martial in consequence of article which it published condemning the alleged torture of a messenger of the Greek Consul and recommending that a very strict inquiry should be opened into the affair.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 23rd August, 1911.

MALARIA AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

WHENEVER a mastiff walks abroad there is sure to be a lot of smaller members of the race barking at his heels. True, they keep at a safe distance for fear of consequences and really grow no bolder when they observe he does not turn. A striking example of this is furnished by the spectacle of Dr. Bentley and his critics in regard to the report on malaria. The latest of the pack is the writer, who hides his insignificance under the subterfuge of "Medicus" and whose letter we made room for yesterday in order that we might point a moral. "Medicus," of course, may hide the identity of a Surgeon-General or a quack in the bazaar, the identity of a man of recognised ability or one merely of inordinate vanity and presumption. In the former case the letter would lose in value by the employment of a pseudonym; in the latter more importance might be attached to it, in the belief that the writer is a person of more consequence, and more erudite than he is, and his opinions more worthy of consideration. "Dr. Bentley's researches into endemic malaria are very interesting but unconvincing," writes "Medicus." But who is he to challenge Dr. Bentley's conclusions and to criticise the work of an expert? Holy Writ is interesting, but unconvincing, to one who reads without faith and without knowledge. "Scientifically Dr. Bentley's report is incomprehensible," says he, and what else can be expected? To comprehend it is necessary to have scientific knowledge and "Medicus," we should have thought, had he been a man of any standing or possessed of much professional pride, would have addressed his fulminations to a journal devoted to medical subjects not to a lay paper, in which we admit it was altogether out of place. It served our purpose, however, for what we wish to bring home to the residents of Bombay is that they have been told how easy it is to rid Bombay of malaria and how simple and inexpensive the means of doing so; furthermore, how incumbent it is upon them to insist upon the Corporation rising to a sense of its responsibilities and acting upon the recommendations set forth in the report, with the utmost promptitude and zeal.

Doctors may differ as much as they like as to scientific investigation, but there is one outstanding fact set forth in the report of Dr. Bentley, accentuated by the Investigation Committee and brought into further prominence by the resolution of Government on the subject, which we would reproduce: "The problem of malaria prevention in the city is far more easy, as far as natural difficulties are concerned, than that to be faced in many other places; not only can malaria be reduced, but it can be absolutely eradicated from the greater part of Bombay; and the expenditure required is not only well within the means of the city, but would amount to less than a tenth part of the loss occasioned each year by the disease." To most minds a Municipal Corporation, alive to its responsibilities, would have lost no time in setting its machinery in motion to carry out the work before it in the interests of the people, whose health is, or should be, a matter of the utmost concern. But the Bombay Corporation has apparently adopted the course best calculated to delay action by referring the question to a Committee—not wholly composed of men most qualified to deal with it—which does not seem disposed to treat that question as one of urgency. If it had, the report should have been in the hands of the printers by this time; before the Corporation for approval within the month; and the work well in hand before another month is passed. Dr. Bentley's report and recommendations have been endorsed by the most capable medical officers and financiers in the presidency and there is no possible advantage to be gained by leaving them in the hands of a dilatory Committee, who at the best can only half understand more than the one fact we have again set forth. When that Committee has made a show of having considered it we presume the Corporation will again discuss it and we shall have a number of the many doctors that body contains, airing their lack of knowledge, and further impeding progress.

Government has acted as generously towards the Corporation as can be expected; in fact more generously and has done all it could to encourage it in boldly facing the undertaking. But the Corporation is slow to respond. Yet, said the covering letter of the Chairman of the Investigation Committee, "the necessity for early action appears obvious. The state of the southern portion of the island is already serious and important works are in progress or in contemplation, the proximity of which to permanent sources of infection may always cause another epidemic. Moreover, the development of the northern part of the island is rapidly progressing. There is a constant stream of migration towards it from the southern portion and improved means of communication, also involving the means of spreading the disease, are being provided. Dr. Bentley declares and, we think, proves, that the eradication of the disease is possible, but the difficulties of the task will clearly be greatly increased by further delay." Seven weeks have passed since publicity was given to that intimation and we seem no nearer to the commencement of operations. Let doctors agree or differ as to the relative mischievousness of the various descriptions of mosquitoes, the thing is to destroy all mosquitoes without waiting to ascertain whether the specimens before us are anopheles or not, to contrive and direct measures to bring about not merely a mitigation of the disease but the eradication of autochthonous malaria from the city. That is the advice Government has given the Corporation reminding it, at the same time, that the more rapidly the measures are carried into effect the greater will be the certainty of their complete success and that failing effective measures they may spread throughout the island. To neglect to act upon these recommendations and needlessly to delay action is culpable, and the sooner the Corporation realises the fact the more greatly will it redound to the credit of that body and its members.

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BOMBAY CITY POLICE. THE report of the working of the police in the Town and Island of Bombay is a satisfactory document and demonstrates that the local Government was justified in the venturesome experiment it essayed upon a couple of years ago. The registration of crime has improved, discipline the same, and method and order are now being introduced into the Criminal Investigation Department, which has performed its unusually large amount of work well. The complete scheme for the reorganisation of the police force has not yet been sanctioned, though doubtless it will be. Anyhow, as a preliminary, three new sub-divisional police stations, managed as far as possible on the system of the London police-stations, have been established. In these the prompt registration and investigation of all complaints is secured and a close supervision is maintained over each case in all its stages. Twelve other stations will be established as funds permit. Discipline has improved and the Governor in Council congratulates Mr. Edwardes and the force under his charge on a year's good work and on the further improvement made in efficiency. One paragraph of the Resolution reads: "There were fewer street accidents than in 1909, but the number of persons killed (48) was the same. The Governor in Council regrets to observe that the number of persons killed by motor cars was 12, compared with only 5 in 1909; the strictest vigilance is evidently necessary on the part of the police, to prevent rash driving." That sounds all right so far as it goes; but it seems to us that something more than even the utmost vigilance of the police is necessary for the prevention of rash driving. The co-operation of the Bench and of the owners of cars is also required. It is no use the police taking proceedings against a car-driver if the Bench accepts the word of the driver in preference to that of the police, and unfortunately the driver is best able to know the speed at which he is driving. It is not in human nature, to give incriminating evidence against oneself and though the offender may at times misjudge his speed, he will rarely admit he is exceeding twelve or fifteen miles, even when he knows he is doing an easy forty. We doubt if four per cent. of the cars, which use the Queen's Road every day, observe the speed limit, though there is not a driver who would not indignantly deny the allegation. Traps might be utilised for the detection of furious drivers, but they would be difficult to manipulate in the rush of traffic, besides creating considerable friction and producing an increase in the number of untruthful men. An appeal to motor-owners might have as much effect as the attempt to run in furious drivers; stricter rules as to the grant and suspension of licenses might be tried, a careful test of both driver and machine being insisted upon before a license or number is granted to either, but for that we presume legislation would be necessary. Still something of the kind is called for, as police vigilance of itself can afford but little check on excessive speed.

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LOW SPEED BY-LAWS. MR. EGBERT SMITH, the manager of the Automobile Association in London, in a recent interview, expressed the opinion that within the next few years the present law on the speed limit must be almost automatically abrogated. "No impartial observer can deny that the present law is abused as against the motorist," he said. "The method of trapping described by Mr. Joynson-Hicks is entirely unfair, and the theory of the law is quite absurd. A man can be driving very much to the public danger at ten miles an hour, and he may be driving with no possibility of danger either to himself or to any one else at 25 miles an hour. The non-motoring public should understand that nowhere is the 'road hog' more unpopular than among his fellow-motorists." The commercial use of the motor-car is increasing to a vast degree. These things tend to extinguish the man who is out for mere speed, and in a few years, when the roads are almost exclusively used by motor-cars, he will find he gets very cold treatment indeed from his fellows. "Abnormalities always accompany the rapid development of new things. They settle themselves later. The few motorists of whom people have to complain on the score of dangerous driving are abnormalities, and the question will settle itself. The speed limit, which is as anachronistic an absurdity as the little red flag that once had to precede motor-cars, may never be formally repealed, but if it is not the law will become a dead letter. The conviction-snatching on clear, open roads done at present by over-zealous local authorities will cease. The motorist at present is quite helpless against the police, and the whole system is so silly that in the nature of things it must die when the car is the nation's chief means of getting about."

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SPEED AND THE LAW. IN Bombay island motoring has become the chief means of getting about. The day of the horse has passed and the sooner that is recognised the easier it will be to deal with the motorist. We have no footpaths, beyond half a dozen in the whole city. Some we have, which are impracticable, but for the bulk of the city there are none of any kind. Hence the motorist must be more careful in them. Not even the Commissioner of Police and all his staff, as was demonstrated in the days of the last Commissioner, can compel the people to walk on footpaths which do not exist. So when there are no footpaths the speed limit must be carefully observed. Yet we find that in France the speed limit has been entirely abolished. The French Government has found it advisable to incorporate certain new regulations for pedestrians using the road. The maintenance of a speed limit can be defended on the ground that to abolish it would not result in increasing the average speed made by the careful and considerate driver, while it would remove the only simple and effective check on drivers who are inconsiderate and dangerous. The change of the law in France will not, it is expected, be followed by the slightest general increase in the speed of motor traffic there, but if it is unaccompanied by an increase in accidents the way will be clearer for new traffic regulations, which actually will result in enabling the motor to go faster without inconvenience to other kinds of traffic. Just now, however, France is troubled with the question, whether a motorist who is travelling at just twenty miles an hour is justified in holding the road against a following motorist, who is travelling above the legal speed limit and wants to pass. If he gives way he is permitting a breach of the law; if he does not, he is breaking it himself by causing an obstruction. It ought not to take long to see the difference in degree between these two offences, especially as the offence, which giving way permits, is purely technical, whilst the offence of wilful obstruction may cause very acute inconvenience. However, the problem must be quite real, for the Legal Committee of the Royal Automobile Club has made a pronouncement on it—that the motorist in front should keep the law by giving way, and leave the other motorist to break the law at his own risk. Considering the enormous increase of motors in Bombay, accidents, fatal or otherwise, have really fallen off, but unless the Bench and the Western India Motor Association co-operate with the Police, it is probable that the proportion of accidents will grow.

THE Bengal Provincial Conference will meet at Faridpur on September 9 and 10 next.

THE Hon'ble Sahebzada Aftab Ahmad Khan of Aligarh will preside over the Bengal Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference, to be held in Calcutta on the 5th, 6th and 7th October.

MR. J. MCQUEEN, Assistant Harbour Master at Calcutta, died at the General Hospital on Saturday night. The deceased was a member of the Port Defence Volunteers. The funeral took place on Monday evening and was largely attended.

MR. P. R. Cadell, C.S., from Bombay is mentioned as likely to act as Secretary to the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department when Mr. Robertson goes home on leave in the ensuing cold weather.

IT is understood that local Government and Provincial branches of the Dufferin Fund are being consulted in the proposed organisation of a Female Medical Service in India under the control and supervision of the Dufferin Fund. The Government of India and the Secretary of State are showing a keen interest in the matter.

THE long vacation of the Calcutta High Court will begin from September 7. Justices Stephen and N. Chatterjee will be the vacation judges and will do the criminal work. The present criminal bench is very heavy and the list of cases extends over twelve cubits. The present bench leaves 128 cases for the vacation bench, which will sit daily this year to cope with the work.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

ATHLETICS.

IT was in 1897, that the writer started to agitate for a place on English sports programme of a relay race and when this form of athletics was tried a little later, it "caught on" at once. Another landmark was reached on Saturday, when the first Amateur Athletic Association Relay Championship was decided at Manchester. The relays were two furlongs, one quarter and one half mile. The Polytechnic Harriers established a good lead by the aid of Applegarth and D'Arcy in the furlongs and Nicol retained it during the quarter relay. MacNicol, of the Polytechnic, went off for the final relay half with a ten yards lead of J. P. Soutter, who was representing the Blackheath Harriers. The Scot is in splendid form now and he rapidly gained on the mile champion, finally winning by fifteen yards. He ran his half mile in 1 min. 56 2-5 secs, which further strengthens the belief that he will be very hard to beat next season. The Blackheath Harriers is a Club, which has loyally supported championships and the success of the "Heathens" in the first Relay Championship is very pleasing. It may be added that the mile was run in 3 mins. 33 4-5 secs. which is a very fair performance.

TWO GREAT CYCLISTS.

Victor Johnson of Birmingham, England's sprint cycling champion, and W. J. Bailey of London, holder of the world's honours, met in a series of three matches at Aston Lower grounds (Birmingham) on Saturday. Considerable discussion has taken place regarding their respective ability, but the result of the matches has not settled matters. Bailey was the more fancied, but he hardly showed his usual dash, Johnson out finishing him at the end of the half mile race. The Rovers man won the 500 yards match even more easily, but the quarter mile pursuit race resulted in a dead heat. England has lost ground in many branches of sport, but the "old firm" is well to the fore with two such champions as Johnson and Bailey for the sprints and L. Meredith for distance riding.

SWIMMING.

H. Taylor of Manchester displayed wonderful form when winning the 1,500 metres race, and assisting the United Kingdom to win the team race, at the 1908 Olympic Games. The following year, and again in 1910, he was overshadowed by T. S. Battersby and F. Beaupaire, but the Hyde Seal swimmer has come into his own again lately. He and Battersby had a great race in the one mile championship at Berwick on Tweed last Saturday, Taylor finally winning by 10 yds. in 23 mins. 35 1-2 secs. a new English record. It may be added that the late Barney J. Kieran swam the mile at Sydney in 1905 in 23 mins. 16 4-5 secs. Saturday's race was decided in a dock, the course being 110 yards long, so that there is no question about the conditions. That Taylor has regained his best form, is satisfactory and it is unfortunate that none of the overseas swimmers over for the Festival of Empire sports were competing at Berwick.

POLO.

Polo enthusiasts are looking forward to the next series of matches for the America Polo Cup with renewed confidence. It came as a pleasant surprise that the English players put up such a good fight against the holders in the recent matches in America and the visitors certainly did well when their limited supply of ponies is considered. Although beaten, the English cracks gained some valuable points, but what pleases sportsmen most, is the knowledge that the next challengers will probably have a big stud of first class ponies. The support of the Polo public was not satisfactory for the recent effort to regain the trophy. Subscriptions were hard to get, whilst many players declined to loan or sell ponies thought to be suitable. Now that the Duke of Westminster has undertaken to see to the question of pony supply, the Hurlingham Club has been relieved of considerable responsibility. His fine sporting offer will no doubt lead other sportsmen to assist, so that the outlook is promising. The Duke of Westminster has already done much for the Eaton team and although an injury prevented his playing, he placed his stable at the disposal of the side opposing the Royal Horse Guards for the champion cup at Hurlingham. The result was satisfactory to Eaton, the soldiers being well beaten.

A lot of money is sometimes paid for exceptional polo ponies, but many splendid bargains are often picked up at the Irish fairs. Clairmorris is a noted fair and a good judge might often acquire a good animal for £25, which would fetch four or five times that figure after a little schooling.

We are near the end of the season, a sign of the times being the final of the Ladies Nomination Tournament at Rochampton. Lord A. Leveson-Gower, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Major G. K. Ansell and Major Lord Tweedmouth proved successful in this by beating J. B. Young, C. W. Tomkinson, the Duke of Penaranda and E. D. Miller by 4 goals to 2.

Another recent final was the Warwickshire Club's tournament for the trophy presented by sportsmen of Leamington, in which the Thornby team (Capt. J. P. FitzGerald, J. S. Mason, Capt. Sir C. B. Lowther and P. W. Nickalls) defeated Bilton Park.

LAWN TENNIS.

Several important tournaments have run their course during the past few days. The open singles at the Midland Counties Championship tournament produced some very interesting play. A. H. Lowe showed exceptional form in the semi-final against S. N. Doust, his forcing drives giving him the first set at 6 games to 1. The Australian did better in the next set, but retired when the score stood at five all. Lowe had to meet J. C. Parke (holder) in the final, and this provided a splendid struggle. The Irish Rugby footballer started well, brilliant driving putting Lowe on the defensive, with the result that the holder won the opening set by 6 games to 2. Lowe then improved, and clever volleying, with accurate drives across the court, gave him the set by 6 to 3. Park made a fine effort in the third set and led at 2—0, but Lowe would not be denied and secured the next three games, whereon Park retired—Lowe thus securing the honour. It should be pointed out that the weather was very hot, and only three sets instead of the usual best of five were contested. A. H. Lowe is one of the new school players, who is expected to go far. He and his brother made a good fight of it against Gore and Barrett in the All-England doubles championship at Wimbledon, and although the experience of the veterans carried them through the younger pair showed dash, which impressed the onlookers considerably.

Another recent tournament of note was decided at Redhill, where G. A. Thomas created some surprise by depriving K. Powell of his title in the open singles, the famous Cambridge hurdler being beaten by 3 sets to 1.

SUMMER STEEPLE-CHASING.

Judging by the splendid success of the opening day at the Blackpool Summer Steeplechase meeting, the venture ought to prove successful. Steeplechasing during the summer takes well in France, and there is one very solid reason why it ought to go in England, viz., because the public would be glad to witness the sport under more favourable conditions than often prevail during the winter months. Blackpool's course at Clifton Park is laid out on sany soil, so that neither frost nor drought is likely to prevent racing. The course is 1 1-2 miles round and the public get a good view of all stages of a race. Upwards of 50,000 spectators attended the opening day's racing and the sport was excellent. The six events attracted 60 runners, whilst the chief event filled particularly well, Mr. J. Langley's Tokay having thirteen rivals to beat in the Coronation Gold Cup steeplechase of 3 miles. The race was worth £1,000 and it was expected that Jerry M. would start, but Mr. A. Smith's crack was an absentee. J. East rode the winner, and as he was also up on Main Royal, winner of the Lonsdale Gold Cup for a 2 miles handicap, he had a successful afternoon.

CRICKET.

G. A. Faulkner assisted Old Birckenham Hall to beat a Norfolk eleven this week, the famous South African playing a nice innings of 63. More good form was shown by R. P. Meherhomji and K. Salamudin in the India vs. North of Scotland match at Inverness, the former contributing 150, and the latter 129 not out towards a total of 401 for four wickets.

The opening match for the Germantown Philadelphia Club team did not show the visitors to advantage, but no doubt the Americans will do better when they settle down. Some exceptional good players represented the Free Foresters against them in the opening match at Lords, Captain W. H. M. Sarel did very well with the bat and ball, as he played an innings of of 84 and took 3 wickets for 19. More good bowling was shown by Lord Francis Scott, who secured 7 victims for 71 runs in the second innings of the visitors, who went under rather badly.

SPOONER'S BIG SCORE.

R. H. Spooner was batting five hours in his splendid innings of 224 in the Lancashire vs. Surrey match at the Oval this week, but it was always a delight to watch him. His wrist work is perfect, straight balls being turned to the leg-side boundary and good-length balls being placed through the fieldsmen for fours without apparent effort. Spooner cannot find time for an Australian tour, but it is to be hoped he will be available for the big matches of next season.

CARR'S REAPPEARANCE.

D. W. Carr, who is a schoolmaster, is now on his holidays and so available to assist Kent. He signalled his re-entery into county cricket by taking 11 wickets for 120 runs in the match against Sussex, which indicates that his "googlies" are still a factor. Another feature of the match was the success of Kent batsmen, Humphreys (191) and Woolley (108 not out) both reaching double figures. More tall scoring was seen in the Leicestershire vs. Derbyshire match, A. T. Sharp playing an innings of 216 for the Huntingshire. This was his first three-figure effort, his innings lasting just over four hours, whilst his hits included thirty-seven 4's.

THE LEADERS.

As the season is now well advanced, a few words about the leaders for county championship honours and batting and bowling fame may be in order. A dry season has given batsmen a chance to shine and when the batting averages were last compiled, no fewer than half a dozen cracks had figures of 50 and upwards. P. Perrin of Essex shows the way with an average of 55'76 and then come Hayward 54'38, Gunn (J) 52'90, C. B. Fry 52'85, Kinnear 51'00 and R. H. Spooner 50'70. With four out of the first six places, amateurs are doing, well but matters are not so satisfactory in the bowling table.

This is headed by Thompson of Northampton, who has taken 80 wickets at an average cost of 15'40 runs each. Haigh claims 71 victims, average 15'87 and East 56 average 16'69 and Hirts 116 average 16'72 come next.

Kent had a bad week fairly early in the season, but other prominent candidates also failed and the champions now look to have a splendid chance of again winning premier honours. To be well in front new means much, as the influx of such players as Carr and Mason during the holiday season greatly strengthens the side and the difficulty the executive have, is to know whom to "rest". So far Kent have played 18 matches, winning 12 outright and losing 2, whilst 3 wins and 1 loss have been the result of the matches decided on the first inning giving a percentage of 77'77. Middlesex appears to offer considerable danger, percentage 70'63 and then come Warwick 68'00 and Yorkshire 67'00.

IN GENERAL.

The American built yacht Waterwitch outsailed all rivals in the 46 miles race for the King's Cup at Cowes Regatta, but a time allowance of 61 mins. 20 secs enabled Sir FitzGerald's Julnar to take the trophy.

Frank Wootton heads the lists of winning jockeys, with a record of 83 victories out of 392 attempts.

The British Motor Boat Club officials have nominated the Duke of Westminister's Pioneer and Mr. E. Mackay Edgar's Maple Leaf III for the International Cup races at Long Island at the end of August.

W. Fogwell of New Zealand, who will meet E. Barry for the English sculling championship in September, arrived in London early this week and is now in strict training.

In a golf match at Henley, recently, Mr. J. Morrison McLeod holed out the sixteenth (which measures 200 yds.) with his tee shot.

F. R. Foster has created a record for Warwickshire cricket by scoring 1,000 runs and taking 100 wickets in one season.

Mr. Hugh McIntosh has some of the world's greatest boxers, including Jack Johnson, under contract to appear at a tournament he is promoting at Sydney, and which promises to be the biggest affair of the kind ever seen.

Native football in India must be going ahead, judging by the success of the Mohan Bagan (Bengalis) team in the Indian Association Shield Competition, some crack British regiments being defeated.

BOMBAY'S BOY SCOUTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice that in a letter appearing in your issue of the 22nd instant, as to the enrolment of "Boy Scouts" a reference is made to this organization not being a rival to Volunteer Cadet Corps and that "Volunteer Officers, Schoolmasters and Drill Instructors need have no fear at all on that score."

There is only one Volunteer Cadet Corps in India, but as the Bombay Volunteer Rifles had 378 efficient cadets in its ranks at the end of last season it is, I assume, the corps referred to.

I have already had to make an efficient complaint, based on information given by the Headmaster of one of the schools from which our cadets are drawn, that pressure had been brought to bear upon him to remove some of his boys from the Cadet Company in order that they might become Boy Scouts.

As a public appeal is now made for subscriptions in connection with the local Boy Scouts I trust that the organisers will, having regard to what has already occurred, take special care that the intentions of the founder of the movement are duly respected. Sir Robert Baden Powell having himself, I understand, laid it down in his "Boy Scout Organization Scheme" that it is not his intention that any existing organization such as a cadet corps should be upset.

I would point out that it is even more important in this country than in England that the Boy Scout movement should work in co-operation with training of boys as cadet volunteers, since the latter are trained to arms at an earlier age and, in proportion to their numbers, to a far more general extent than in England. The desired result can only be obtained with the assistance of the Headmasters of schools and of Volunteer officers, and I am able to state that the subject is under the consideration of the military authorities at Poona. Without casting any doubt on the excellence of the intentions of the gentleman who is described as the Commissioner of the Bombay Boy Scouts, I desire to point out that he is not himself resident in Bombay, and that he has not, so far as I know, approached the Volunteer officers, who, with the schoolmasters, have some claim to be consulted. For the full success of the movement, therefore, the possibilities of which, if properly conducted, I cordially recognise, I venture to think that the public will do well to wait, before according their support, until the arrangements for its management in Bombay are put upon a wider basis.— Yours, etc.,

R. W. L. DUNLOP, Colonel,
Bombay, Vol. Rifles.

Bombay, August 22.

SENHOR ANDRADE, Director-General of the Portuguese Colonial Office, in mail week, arrived in London to arrange at the Colonial Office for the development of Lourenco Marques, East Africa, at a cost of £1,000,000.

THREE more councilors of the Palghat Municipality, which was the subject of a recent Government review, dealing with the factious spirit of its members, have resigned their posts. They are, Messrs. Venkateswara Iyer B. A., B. L.; C. V. Sivarama Patter Karlatkar, a leading banker of the town; and T. L. Swaminatha Iyer. More resignations are likely to follow.

THE BRITISH STRIKES.

RIOTING ON THE NORTH-EASTERN LINE.

Sheffield Men Mean to Strike Again.

PRECARIOUS SITUATION AT LIVERPOOL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The Liverpool shipping dispute has been settled and the dockers, carters and coal-heavers will resume work immediately.

Serious rioting is reported at Darlington and Bishop Auckland, both on the North-Eastern system. Eleven hundred troops have been despatched thither.

The North-Eastern men are awaiting the result of a conference at York, with regard to the re-instatement of strikers, and also of an important meeting in London between the men's representatives and the Board of Trade on the same point.

The clause regarding re-instatement says "at the earliest practicable moment." The men interpret this as meaning "at once", and are indignant because all the strikers have not been taken on immediately in their old posts.

Viscount St. Aldwyn to-day called at the Board of Trade offices. It is understood that he will be chairman of the Government's commission of enquiry.

Riotous scenes were witnessed in Dublin, when the newsboys on strike wrecked newspaper vans and made bonfires of their contents. The police made repeated charges with their batons.

YORK, AUGUST 22.

The directors of the North-Eastern Railway Company have resolved to permit the men to return on the terms of the agreement of the 20th instant.

The offer has been received in various ways in the different centres. Notably, the Hull railway servants have rejected the offer point-blank, while the railwaymen in Leeds are favourable to it.

The railwaymen's leaders have issued a statement declaring that the difficulty regarding re-instatement is being satisfactorily dealt with at the Board of Trade meeting, the companies giving guarantees. They hope that everything will be finally settled to-day.

The Sheffield railwaymen are in a bad temper and are coming out again, owing to trouble on the Midland Railway.

Army Manœuvres Abandoned.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

It is officially stated that the Army manœuvres for 1911 have been abandoned. This, it is understood, is mainly owing to the drought and to the great expenditure entailed by moving troops in connection with the strike.

Late last night a hitch arose at Liverpool, the Strike Committee declaring that no section of the transport workers should resume to-morrow. The resumption of work is therefore indefinitely postponed, mainly owing to difficulty regarding the reinstatement of striking tramwaymen.

Owing to the filth consequent on the scavengers being on strike for six days, Liverpool is infested with a plague of flies. Well-dressed business men may be seen acting as scavengers.

It is significant that the Liverpool Justices have telegraphed to Mr. Winston Churchill declaring that the position at Liverpool does not justify the relaxation of military precautions, and urging that legislation be introduced to repress intimidation, which alone prevents a settlement of the difficulties in Liverpool.

One of the results of recent events is an outcry against the so-called peaceful picketing, which was legalised by the Trades Disputes Act of 1906.

The King has congratulated Mr. Lloyd George "to whose energy and skill, the settlement is largely due." His Majesty has telegraphed to Lord Haldane expressing his appreciation of the forbearance and self-restraint of the officers and soldiers.

Mr. Asquith has also been congratulated.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Although representatives of the railwaymen are still sitting to consider complaints, everything has been working much more smoothly since yesterday's conference.

Traffic in several centres, however, is still dislocated. At Swansea and Sheffield the men have struck in sympathy with the men of the Midland Railway who have not been reinstated. The situation at Liverpool is unchanged, except that the scavengers have returned to work.

Furious rioting occurred at Tredegar, Ebbw Vale and Rhymney Valley, attacks being made on Jewish traders. The Riot Act was read, and a combined force of police and military made charges clearing the streets. A number of persons were taken to hospital, including some of the police.

The carters' strike continues to paralyse the trade of Manchester.

SUEZ CANAL DUES.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The *Financial News* states that the growing popularity of the Cape route to Australia and India, especially for cargo vessels, will have a greater influence in reducing Suez Canal dues than twenty-five years of agitation. The paper dwells on the necessity for accommodating the largest liners, like trans-Atlantic liners.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

Signature Gives General Satisfaction.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the Russo-German Agreement contains no secret clauses or reservations. The signature of the Agreement has given general satisfaction.

Britain and France were fully consulted and kept informed throughout the negotiations, a fact which must have a good influence on the relations of all four Powers.

The Treaty may thus be regarded as a new safeguard of peace all round.

It obviates railway difficulties, not only between Russia and Germany but between Russia and Britain, affording an additional guarantee not only in the Russian sphere but over a larger area.

It is declared that the treatment of the Major Stokes difficulty affords further evidence of the strength of the Anglo-Russian Agreement.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The *Times*, in an article on the Russo-German Agreement, lays stress on Britain's right to construct a railway from the Gulf to connect with the Teheran-Khanikin Railway. The paper says that this in the event of Britain not participating in the Bagdad Railway, will remove the apprehension that the British trade will be compelled to find its way to Persia by a route controlled by Russia and Germany.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Protracted Negotiations.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The French Premier, in a speech at Bordeaux, said the situation abroad was serious, but its gravity should not be exaggerated.

LATER.

The protraction of the negotiations between France and Germany is causing growing impatience in France. The suggested exchange of Togoland for a large slice of French Congo, which, although the strictest secrecy has been observed, has apparently purposely been allowed to leak out, in order to test public opinion, has raised such protests in both countries, that further negotiations on this basis are difficult.

M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador in London, has gone to Paris to confer with his brother, M. M. Jules, Ambassador in Berlin, and with the Government.

PROPOSED INDIA MUSEUM IN LONDON.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The *Times* devotes a column article to the prospects of the establishment of a general and comprehensive India Museum, based on collection, at South Kensington. The paper concludes, "the only chance of a successful revival of the scheme will be for some millionaire to provide the cost of the building, Double the former space was recently given over to the collection."

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Lieut.-General Sir R. C. Hart has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in South Africa.

Lieut.-General Sir H. C. Plumer has been appointed to the Northern Command in England, and Lieut.-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien to the Southern Command.

[Sir Reginald Hart's last command was that of the Cape Colony District, which he held from 1907-9.

Sir Herbert Plumer has also been unemployed since 1909, when he relinquished the command of the 5th Division, Irish Command, having held it from 1906.

Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has been in command at Aldershot since 1907.]

CRICKET AT HOME.

Indian Team vs. Sussex.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Warwickshire defeated Leicestershire at Hinckley by an innings and 54 runs.

Rain delayed the start in the match between the Indians and Sussex at Brighton.

Sussex batted first and scored 158, Bulsara taking five wickets for 30.

The Indians had scored 35 for three wickets, when play closed for the day.

GOVERNOR OF KIAU-CHAU.

BERLIN, AUGUST 22.

Captain Meyer Waldeck has been appointed Governor of Kiau-Chau.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The death is announced of Admiral Lord Charles Scott.

[Lord Charles Montagu-Douglas Scott, G.C.B., C.B., was born at Montagu House, Whitehall, Westminster in 1839, the son of the fifth Duke of Buccleuch and Charlotte Ann, the daughter of the second Marquess of Bath. Having been educated at St. Peter's College, Radley, he entered the Royal Navy in 1853 and served in H. M. S. "St. Jean d'Acre" in the Russian war in the Baltic in 1854; Black Sea in 1885; in H. M. S. "Raleigh" in the China war in 1857; H. M. S. "Pearl's" Naval Brigade during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. He was Lieutenant in H.M.S. "Forte," "Emerald" and Royal Yacht. He became Commander in 1865 and commanded H.M.S., "Icarus," 1868-7, during the troubles in Formosa and was promoted Captain in 1872. He was Flag-Captain in the Flying Squadron in 1875-77 and was Captain of the "Bacchante," 1879-82, in which ship the late Prince Albert Victor and the present King as Prince George served as midshipmen. He was promoted to Rear Admiral in 1888, and was Commander-in-Chief on the Australian Station, 1889-92, and C.-in-C., Plymouth, 1899-1902. He was A.-D.-C. to Queen Victoria, 1886-88.]

THE naval airship, in her trials at Barrow, will be accompanied by a hydroplane, which will ascend from a floating position in the dock, and also by an aeroplane which is being supplied by the Admiralty.

FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

Victory for Government Troops.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, AUGUST 22.

It is reported that the Government troops were completely victorious in the fight with the ex-Shah's forces at Barfrush.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* wires that according to a telegram from Astrabad the Persian Government's troops have been repulsed northward of Firuzkub, and pursued to a point twenty-four miles north-east of Teheran.

PRINCE ARTHUR IN RUSSIA.

Received by the Tsar.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, on arrival at St. Petersburg to attend the Army Manœuvres, was met by the Tsar and practically the whole Court. The Prince motored with the Tsar to Peterhof.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Passed by Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

The debate on the Calcutta Improvement Bill was resumed this morning, in the Bengal Legislative Council. There was a lengthy discussion regarding the clauses relating to 15 per cent. additional compensation in cases of compulsory acquisition of land, which the Government proposed to do away, with the payment of this additional compensation in the improvement schemes; and a number of amendments were moved to this proposal. H. H. the Maharaja of Burdwan said that the principle proposed by the Government would, when put into practice, be vampiring up of Calcutta landowners. It would also affect a large number of poorer and middle classes of men. He would ask them to remember the example of Liverpool.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu said, the Government proposed to take away the right which had existed since 1870. It was said, he proceeded, that the landlords were responsible for the present state of things. He contended that it were not the landlords but the Government who were responsible for the narrow lanes and streets, insanitary houses, lack of roads and communications to suburbs.

Mr. N. McLeod spoke against the amendment and said that he had been personally to see some of the slums in Calcutta. He was so astonished and astounded by what he saw that he felt it would be an act of criminality to pay the compensation for these places, if there were a law under which the landlords of such places were to claim it.

Mr. Bompas said, "the clause was modelled on the lines of the Bombay Act and was not a drastic measure at all. It was required for the improvement schemes. The owners should get the market value, but there would be no compensation in such schemes. The clause did not, however, apply to land acquired outside Calcutta."

The amendments were rejected.

A number of other amendments were moved in the afternoon and then Mr. Bompas moved that the Bill as settled in the Council be passed. He said it had been charged against the Government that they had taken up an unreasonable attitude, but he did not think such charges could be sustained when in deference to public opinion the Government had raised the number of Trustees from seven to eleven and had made a long list of substantial alterations.

Mr. Sarvadikary said he hoped he was not betraying any secret when he said that at one time the public disappointment was so keen and bitter about the Bill that the non-official members were contemplating seceding in a body, but fortunately wiser counsels prevailed.

The Bill was passed and the Council adjourned *sine die*.

FINAL CENSUS FIGURES.

Population in C. P., Mysore and Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

The Census Commissioner is now engaged in publishing the revised and final figures for the major provinces. The final figures for the Central Provinces and Berar, which are officially published to-day, show a population of 16,033,310 as compared with 13,602,592 in 1901, and the population of Mysore is estimated at 5,806,193. The final figures of the Census of Burma, including the specially administered territories of the Northern Shan States and Peko, the Ku Hill tracts and the Chin Hills, have been tabulated and show a population of 12,115,212 in the provinces. Of this Burma proper has 10,510,256 and the territories 1,504,961.

BURMA RAILWAY COOLIES ON STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 22.

Several hundred of coolies employed on the new construction works of the Burma Railway are on strike over a question of wages, the railway authorities having declined to accept their petition for an increase. The strike, it is feared, will delay the progress of construction unless some amicable settlement is reached without delay.

INDO-CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

The Hague Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 22.

News has been received by the Government of India from Peking that the Viceroy of Kwanthung has formally announced that the terms of the Imperial Edict, which forbids extra dues being placed on certificated Indian opium will now be strictly carried out. Similar steps, it is understood, will be taken in the neighbouring Viceroyalty of Fukein.

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

The Government of India have received intimation that the International Opium Conference will meet at the Hague on 16th October. It is quite probable that the delegates will raise the questions relating to opium smoking and opium dens as well as the use of morphia both in and out of India.

THE KING's VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

Programme for the Levee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

A *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, issued this evening, notifies that His Majesty will hold a Levee at Government House, Calcutta, at 9-30 p.m. in the first week of January, 1912, Gentlemen, whether European or Indian, who desire to attend the Levee and are eligible to do so by previous presentation at the Court of St. James are requested to make applications to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy by the 30th September, 1911, after which date no applications can be considered. Gentlemen presenting others must themselves attend the Levee. Gentlemen who have not been presented at St. James, but who desire to attend the Levee will be presented by gentlemen who have been presented at St. James. In the case of Government officials or gentlemen engaged in business the presenter should ordinarily be the head of the department or the firm. Admission to Government House will be by tickets only which will be issued by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy. Gentlemen receiving tickets will show them first to the police at the gates and secondly will hand them over to the Military Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor in the levee room.

All officers of the British and Indian Units quartered in Calcutta and Barrackpore on the date of the Levee are invited to attend. Application for tickets in this case may be made up till December 23rd to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, Presidency Brigade, Calcutta, who will also furnish information as to presentation etc.

Dress.—(a) Civil, Naval and Military Officers—Levee dress. (Helmets will not be taken to the Levee).

(b) Clergymen being University Graduates and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status and not entitled to wear uniform will appear in such robes or gowns.

(c) It is desirable that gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform or robes or gowns should appear in Court dress, but they may at their option appear in evening dress.

(d) The instructions contained in paragraph (c) apply to Indian gentlemen not entitled to wear uniforms who have adopted European dress. Indian gentlemen who have not adopted European dress will wear chogas, aba or jubba and chapkan, chilte, saya or kaba with trousers and their distinctive national head dress or the ceremonial dress approved for the class by the Local Government.

(e) In the case of Bengalee gentlemen the head dress should be a pugree generally known as shamla or mouratta and not a brimless cap.

(f) In the case of Burmese gentlemen the head dress should be a white fillet, the hair being dressed in a top knot.

(g) Indian gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed in (a) (b), or (c) should not remove their head dress when they pass His Majesty.

At the Imperial Court only patent leather boots or shoes of an English pattern are allowed to be worn except in the case of Indian Military officers who wear the particular style of boot or shoe which forms part of their uniform.

N. B.—Gentlemen who had intended to be present but have found themselves unable to attend should submit an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy before or as soon as possible after the Levee.

NAMASUDRAS RIOTS IN KHULNA.

Most Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

To-day the Special Magistrate of Khulna delivered judgment in the three cases which arose out of the recent riots between Namasudras and Mussulmans in the Khulna district.

In the Bhabanipur case out of seventeen accused one was acquitted and the rest two convicted, one was sentenced to six weeks' and the rest to three months' imprisonment each.

In the Philpanagare case out of eight accused one was acquitted, three sentenced to six weeks' and four to three months' imprisonment each.

In the Ajunchalordhan case all the four accused were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each. All 27 accused who were convicted were also bound down to keep the peace for one year.

SIR EDWARD BAKER.

To Resume the Bengal Governorship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

A letter was received here by the last mail from Sir Edward Baker announcing that His Honor will return to Bengal on the termination of his leave and resume his duties as Lieutenant Governor of the Province. The question of His Honour's return depended very largely upon the health of Lady Baker and her son. It is satisfactory to learn that both have made so satisfactory a recovery that Lady Baker will be able to accompany her husband back to India in November next.

POSSESSING ARMS WITHOUT LICENSE.

Head Constable Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 22.

The Mahomedan Head Constable of the C. I. D., in whose possession an automatic pistol and 200 cartridges were found on being searched by the Customs Preventive staff on his landing from the Persian Gulf steamer a few days ago, was tried in the City Magistrate's Court here to-day and committed to the Sessions. The accused stated in the Court that he had been fined Rs. 10) by the Chief Collector of Customs.

LADY CLARKE VISITS SEVA SADAN SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 22.

Her Excellency Lady Clarke, accompanied by Major Greig, Military Secretary, this afternoon, visited the Seva Sadan School for married Hindu women. Her Excellency went round all the classes and was greatly pleased with all she saw.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Drought and Increase of Expenses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

The continued drought in the districts round Delhi is greatly hampering the progress of preparations for the Durbar. This is also contributing to the increase in the estimates and cost. The range and extent of the manœuvres are still undecided and in all probability the strength of the forces may be reduced. Meanwhile, the military authorities have made an application for a further grant of ten lakhs to meet the high prices of fodder. Every effort is, however, being made to obviate extra expenditure, and already sufficient quantities of fodder are being stocked to meet the demands of the troops.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 22.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the estimates for military expenditure at the Delhi Durbar. These are likely to be revised, as new conditions owing to drought and fodder famine have been established since the estimates were framed.

LATER.

Reports from the Military Division of Mhow show that fodder scarcity is setting in which will hinder any march of troops in the autumn.

MILK OF BOMBAY.

Measures for Prevention of Adulteration.

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 6783, dated the 14th February, 1910, and reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 516, dated the 25th April, 1910, to consider the Commissioner's memorandum No. 31545, dated the 5th January, 1910, regarding the arrangements existing at present for supervising the sale of milk, has submitted the following report which will be considered at to-day's meeting of the Standing Committee:—

Although a large quantity of milk is brought into the City from the suburbs, the bulk of the supply comes from the stables kept in the City in a more or less insanitary condition. From these stables milk is removed at a very early hour in the morning and passes in most instances direct to the consumer. In some cases it is conveyed to dairies and in some it is exposed for sale at street corners. Retail trade in or near the stables is carried on in very few cases and it is only on very rare occasions that milk is exposed for sale in such a condition as to be at once apparent to an Inspector that it is unsound or unwholesome.

The provisions of the Municipal Act under which the sale of milk can be dealt with are the following: Section 415 of the Act:—(1) The Commissioner may at all reasonable times inspect and examine any such animal or article as aforesaid and any utensil or vessel used for preparing, manufacturing or containing the same. (2) If any such animal or article appears to the Commissioner to be deceased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for human food or for medicine, as the case may be, or is not what it is represented to be, or if any such utensil or vessel is of such kind or in such state as to render any article prepared, manufactured or contained therein unwholesome or unfit for human food or for medicine, as the case may be, he may seize and carry away such animal, article, utensil or vessel, in order that the same may be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

Explanation.—Any article exposed, hawked about, deposited in or brought to any place as aforesaid for sale as ghee, which contains any substance not exclusively derived from milk, shall be deemed for the purposes of this section and of sections 417 and 417A to be an article which is not what it is represented to be.

Section 416 of the Act:—If any meat, fish, vegetable or other article of a perishable nature be seized under the last preceding section and the same is, in the opinion of the Commissioner, diseased, unsound, unwholesome or unfit for human food or for medicine, as the case may be, the Commissioner shall cause the same to be forthwith destroyed in such manner as to prevent its being again exposed for sale or used for human food or for medicine, and the expenses thereof shall be paid by the person in whose possession such article was at the time of its seizure.

The Health Officer has repeatedly pointed out that these provisions do not give sufficient powers to the Municipality to exercise proper control over the milk-supply of the City. In most cases the sample of suspicious milk requires chemical analysis. Such an analysis, however, takes time, in the meanwhile, the bulk of the suspicious milk is disposed of and even if the analysis of the sample shows that the milk was unwholesome, the offender goes unpunished in the absence of any penalty prescribed by law other than the destruction of the unwholesome article. Despite, however, these very discouraging provisions of the law, the Department regularly obtains samples of milk from stables, dairies and milk-shops each week and gets them analysed. In the event of the Analyst's report indicating that any sample is adulterated or is not what it is represented to be, the individual who sold it is visited and warned. Such warnings, however, can hardly exercise any deterrent effect, the offender being fully aware of the limitations of the Act, and the consequence that a serious adulteration of one of the most important articles of human diet passes unchecked from year to year. For instance, the results of the Laboratory analysis showed that 75·5, 82 and 86·1 per cent. of the samples examined during the years 1906, 1907 and 1908, respectively, were adulterated. These figures bespeak a very fearful state of affairs particularly for the infant population of the City, and the Committee are of opinion that no time should now be lost in securing legislative authority to bring all milksellers and milch cattle-keepers under efficient control of the Health Department. They agree with the Commissioner and the Health Officer that all milk-sellers, dairymen and keepers of milch cattle must be registered and licensed and that a penalty should be imposed on those who have been found to be in possession of unsound or unwholesome milk for the purpose of sale as human food.

By Corporation Resolution No. 4275, dated the 10th October, 1910, the Commissioner has been requested to bring up proposals for the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to give power of arrest, etc., to Municipal servants and food inspectors and also to secure for the Municipality additional powers to deal effectively with impure milk. A complete list of the necessary amendments has been given in the Commissioner's report No. 8174, dated the 4th July, 1911, which has been placed before the Committee. In forwarding a copy of this report the Committee beg to state that they have very carefully considered the proposed amendments of the Act in consultation with the members of the Stables Bye-laws Committee, to whom the question of revising the Milch Cattle Stables Bye-laws has been referred by the Corporation, and they recommend that all the amendments of the sections of the Municipal Act and of Section 4 of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act (Act II of 1899) suggested by the Commissioner be approved and that Government be moved to undertake legislation accordingly at a very early date.

PORTUGUESE CONSTITUTION.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India has communicated to the Consulate-General for Portugal the following telegram received from Lisbon:

"The House of Commons has voted the new constitution. The President will be elected within three days."

OVER two hundred delegates from all parts of the world attended, in mail week, the fifth international course of lectures on commercial expansion at the London School of Economics.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

Successful Working.

The report on the administration of the Bombay City Police, for the past official year, contains much interesting information from which we make the following extracts:—

SERIOUS CRIME.

During the year under report 31 cases of murder and attempt at murder occurred as compared with 16 cases in 1909. The results were 9 convictions, 4 acquittals; one case was declared false, two were classed as "mistake of fact" by the Magistracy; in one case the accused died in the lunatic cells of the Police Hospital before trial; 4 were undetected; and 10 remained to be finally disposed of at the close of the year. Out of 7 cases of culpable homicide, 4 ended in conviction and 2 in acquittal of the accused and one was pending at the close of the year. The police received report of 2 cases of infanticide, which were pending at the close of the year.

UNDETECTED CASES.

At the close of the year 1910, the number of undetected cases was 1,812 against 906 in 1909, and 644 in 1908, thus raising the percentage of non-detection from 1·47 in 1908, and 2·46 in 1909 to 4·92 in 1910. The result is mainly due to very careful supervision of the Undetected Crime Registers of the various police stations, and is closely connected with the fall in the number of excluded cases. The system introduced into the three new police stations obviates the chance of any registered case being lost sight of or failing to obtain final classification by direct order from the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner: and as regards the old stations the undetected crime registers of each division are submitted for scrutiny on a fixed day every month, and are seen by the Commissioner and both Deputy Commissioners, a definite order of classification being written on each case. This has obviated the chance of cases being lost sight of or of being allowed to stand unclassified until such time as they are lost in oblivion. We (the two Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioner) after scrutiny of these registers discovered a tendency on the part of the sectional police to continue month after month writing on an undetected case such pregnant sentences as "No trace yet; enquiries in progress"; and these perfunctory endorsements continued until such time as the cases had passed into the category of the forgotten. In consequence many cases escaped final absorption in the statistics of crime compiled annually by the Head Police Office. The present arrangements go far towards ensuring that each undetected case is finally classified and relegated to the realm of statistics after a suitable period, and towards keeping us in touch with the current of crime in various parts of the island.

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in Police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 7,44,580 as compared with Rs. 3,28,497 in 1909, and Rs. 3,48,560 in 1908. The total value of property recovered amounted to Rs. 3,94,409, which gives a recovery percentage of 52·97 as compared with 38·69 in 1909 and 56·38 in 1908.

One of the most successful cases was worked by Mr. Vincent and the Crime branch of the C. I. D., under Inspectors Mahomed Hussein Taki and Faiz M. Taki, in which property worth Rs. 1,32,820 was recovered out of stolen property valued at Rs. 1,39,407. This case was reported to Government in my No. 226-17, dated 9th January, 1911.

This case has affected the figures given above to a certain extent. If we deduct the value of the property stolen and recovered in the Mahim burglary case, the total of stolen property amounts to Rs. 6,05,173 and the total property recovered to Rs. 2,61,589, which gives a recovery percentage of 43·22. Apart from this, however, the general result goes to show that the Police have registered the value of property stolen more correctly than they have done in the past.

THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The Criminal Investigation Department dealt direct during the year with 210 criminal cases, including 6 pending cases. Of these 6 ended in acquittal or discharge and 2 were withdrawn. The cases fall under the following main heads:—

Sedition (124-A). False information to a public servant, counterfeit coining, obscene literature, kidnapping, theft and house-breaking, possession of stolen property, cheating and cheating by personation, criminal breach of trust, and forgery. In addition to these the Department has successfully taken up cases under the Gambling Act, Arms Act, Explosives Act, Abkari Act, Vagrancy Act, and the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. In 13 cases absconding accused were arrested on behalf of the Mofussil Police and in numerous important cases assistance was rendered to the City Divisional Police.

In another direction the C. I. D. has also performed a great deal of work, viz., in connection with Political matters, social and religious movements, and confidential enquiries of a delicate character. Among other duties now imposed upon the C. I. D. is the scrutiny of play, for the performance of which licenses are demanded by companies and private individuals. During the year the C. I. D. scrutinized 297 plays, rejecting 6 as objectionable and passing 7 after alteration as suggested by this office. This system adds considerably to the burden of work; but one has at least the satisfaction of knowing that plays are properly scrutinized before being placed on the boards. In old days the reports on plays were made by the Divisional Police; but the new system for various reasons strikes me as much more satisfactory.

Under the Press Act vigorous action was taken and resulted in the confiscation of 21,154 proscribed books during the year.

Three hundred and sixty-five incoming and outgoing steamers were watched by another branch of the Department.

In 44 cases, assistance was rendered to the Mofussil Police and in one case property to the value of Rs. 4,000, forming part of a big burglary in Calcutta, was recovered in Bombay. To the Excise Department help was rendered on several occasion.

Detective arrangements were made at all important functions, particularly on the arrival of His Excellency Lord Hardinge and the departure of His Excellency Lord Minto, during the visit of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany and during the Nasik Murder and Conspiracy trials. The Bombay C. I. D. co-operated with the Presidency C. I. D. in their enquiries into both the Nasik cases and successfully recovered certain arms and explosives, establishing also proof of an important link connecting the centres of sedition in Bombay and Poona.

Arrangements for the supervision and despatch to their homes of Transvaal deportees were entrusted to the C. I. D.

A considerable amount of work and responsibility devolved upon the C. I. D. in connection with the Muharram and Ganpati celebrations of 1910.

The Finger Print Bureau attached to the C. I. D. received for identification during the year 4,338 finger impression slips. In 1,342 cases previous convictions were traced, which gives a percentage of 30·9. The total number of finger impression slips on record is 31,448.

The results noted above seem to point the following moral, that where one in every 4 prisoners—charged with offences which allow of enhanced punishment on previous conviction—is proved to have one or more such previous convictions, it is tolerably certain that we are dealing with a considerable resident criminal population, which follows the profession of housebreaking, thieving and pocket-picking. For this class of persons the law provides deterrent sentences, and it is desirable that the Magistracy should not lose sight of this fact. In several cases heard by a certain magistrate very little attention was paid to the previous history of of the accused, which obliged the Police to apply in two cases to the High Court for revision, the result being that the sentences passed by him were considerably enhanced.

During the year 9 European and 3 Native Police officers qualified themselves in the taking of Finger Impression; and it is hoped that more officers will gradually take advantage of the tuition and training which is now being given in the C. I. D. office Formerly the Finger Print Bureau was stationed in the Mounted Police Lines under practically no supervision; but since the C. I. D. has been housed in a building of its own, adjoining the main building of the Head Police Office, the bureau has been transferred thither and is now under the complete supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, C. I. D.

"A POLICE GAZETTE"

Since the close of the year the Deputy Commissioner, C. I. D., has tentatively introduced what may be termed a daily "Police Gazette." Three issues of this gazette appear during the 24 hours and comprise details of all cases reported, persons wanted, property stolen or lost, etc. The Island has been divided for the purposes of delivery of these notices into six beats, which are served by 4 bicycle orderlies and 2 sowars, the post office being occasionally used for outlying divisions. Each police station recieves a copy of each issue, within a few hours of the original report of the facts to head office, and is thus in a position to warn the native police on parade of what has occurred. The system has been adopted, "mutatis mutandis," from the system followed in London and has saved an immense waste of both time and men in the Divisional Police. Under the old system, when a case of theft occurred the first duty of the Inspector in whose section it took place was to sit down and write out as many as 32 to 40 notices in his own hand to other stations. This took him a long time and having completed his task he had to take several constables off duty in order to serve as messengers. It is on records that under this system it took two days for an A Division report to reach Mahim, to say nothing of the delay which occurred before the Sectional Inspector could visit the scene of the crime. Under the system now introduced all the Inspector has to do is to telephone the facts and description of stolen property to the Deputy Commissioner of Police (C. I. D.) and within a short time the "Gazette" issues and every police station is in possession of all information, regarding crime and occurrences which have happened since the last issue of the "Gazette" a few hours previously. The credit for the detailed working-out of this system lies with Mr. Vincent and Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., who have striven very hard to render the arrangements successful.

THE NEW SUB-DIVISIONAL POLICE STATIONS.

The most noteworthy administrative change in the working of the Divisional Police was the opening of three experimental police stations in Colaba, Nagpada and Agripada. The two former were opened on the 1st June and the third on the 1st September with the previous sanction of Government and were each equipped with a staff of 1 Inspector, 1 Deputy Inspector, 3 Native Sub-Inspectors for investigation of crime, and the proper allowance of plain clothes constable for investigation and head constable writers. The system is founded upon the recommendations of the Morison Committee and the three stations have been as far as possible adapted to the system obtaining in the newer police stations of the Metropolis, and are now practically self-contained. Some structural alterations and additions are still required at Colaba and Agripada; while Nagpada has been already furnished with a new charge-room and C. I. D. office, a guard room, store-room and cells, and may be taken now to be an almost complete model of what a police station should be. All the Native Sub-Inspectors are English-knowing men, seven of them having been chosen from the ranks of the Force in order to maintain the percentage laid down by the Morison Committee and the other two being passed students from the Nasik Police Training School.

The chief disadvantages of our old police stations are (a) the absence of any proper record of complaints and investigations and (b) the fact that a station is constantly left for several hours without an English-knowing Officer, capable of recording a complaint properly and commencing enquiries. As regards (a) we have adapted to local requirements the First Information Sheet, the Case Diary, the Final Report and the Crime Register used by the District Police, and with the sanction of Government we had special lectures given on the use of these to both the European and Native staff by Rao Saheb Pranshankar Tripurashankar. In each of these three stations we have now therefore a complete record of every case taken up by the Police; and it is possible for the Superintendent of the Division and the Deputy Commissioners and Commissioner to check every stage of an investigation from the moment the complaint is recorded up to the time when the case is either placed before the Magistrate or sent up to the Head Police Office for orders and classification. As regards (b) matters are so arranged that at any one moment of the 24 hours an English-knowing officer, with power to record facts and commence enquiries, will be found in the general charge-room of the station.

Latterly also I have given orders that the Native Sub-Inspectors should themselves conduct and prosecute the more unimportant and straightforward cases, in order to absolve the Inspector from the necessity of hanging all day round the Magistrates' Courts. The Superintendent of the Division concerned submits a monthly return of the number of such cases conducted by these officers and the result of their action.

More need not be said upon these new sanctions, as the Honourable Mr. Morison personally visited two of them during the cold weather and acquainted himself with the system introduced. But it may be noted that, whereas at the start some of the older European officers of the Force shook their heads over the innovation and doubted its value and utility, since the new stations have been in regular working order two or three officers have asked me to open similar stations, in the sections on the ground that the system benefits both the public and the police.

The institution of these new stations has meant a considerable amount of arrangement and much settlement of details, and great credit is due to Mr. Vincent and Mr. Gadney, to Superintendent Mayers, and to Inspectors Cauty and Stenson and Acting Inspector Guider for their continued efforts, each in his respective sphere, to make the new system a success. The introduction of the system throughout the Island is now merely a question of time and money, and the foundation of a future extension is now being laid by the deputation of picked natives of India to the Nasik Training School for an eighteen months' course of tuition.

THE ASHE MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, AUGUST 22.

The preliminary magisterial enquiry into the Ashe Murder and Tinnevelly Conspiracy Cases, in which Nilakanta Aiyar alias Govindanarayan Dupay, Swaramakrishna Aiyar, of Kadaganallaru, Arunachelum Pillay, medical student of Shencottah, Alagappa Pillay, Harihara Aiyar, piece-goods merchant, Alleppey Mahadeva Aiyar, Pichmani Aiyar, Chidambaram Pillay and others are accused, commenced on Friday before Mr. A. Tampoy, I.C.S, Head Quarters Divisional Magistrate, Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond, Special Public Prosecutor, and Mr. C. F. Napier conducted the case. The accused were not present nor were they defended by any counsel. There are ninety witnesses and the enquiry is likely to last till the end of the week.

DEATH OF SWAMI RAM KRISHNANDA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 22.

Swami Ram Krishnanda, who had for many years carried on the work of the Ram Krishna Mission in Madras, died at Calcutta yesterday afternoon. The Swami had been ill for some time from a serious affection of the lungs and after visiting Bangalore proceeded to Calcutta on medical advice. He resided at the Calcutta Mutt, the headquarters of the Mission in Calcutta, where he died at the age of 48.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

The Viceroy granted a private interview to the Maharaja of Alwar at Viceregal Lodge this afternoon.

TAX ON HAJIS.

The Bombay Government has published a telegram from the Government of India announcing a telegram from the British Ambassador at Constantinople. The latter states that the collection of the new tax of ten piastres for sanitary improvements on the pilgrims route will now be made on pilgrims arriving on the Hedjas. It will be compulsorily collected from captains of ships arriving at Jeddah from Indian ports on and after October 1st. The Government of India adds that the tax being imposed by lawful authority at the ports visited may be included in the cost of tickets.

CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.

Mr. Keshub Chunder Sen's Memorial and Bill.

The following is the Memorial and Draft of Brahmo Marriage Bill submited by Keshul Chunder Sen to the Government of India :—

We have much pleasure to reproduce the Memorial and Draft of the Brahmo Marriage Bill that was submitted by Keshub Chunder Sen to the Government of India in 1872. The document not only throws some light on the history of the Act III of 1872, but it shows the primary object that our leader had in view in having a law passed for the redress of the Brahmos marrying according to non-Hindu rites. It is apparent from these documents that he wanted a Brahmo Marriage Act which we have been advocating since the introduction of Mr. Basu's Bill. The Government would have granted Keshub Chunder's prayer for a Brahmo Marriage Act in 1872, had not the Adi Brahmo Samaj opposed the proposal, and the present law for the benefit of those who did not profess Hinduism, Mahomedanism, Christianity, Jainism had to be enacted. For about the last forty years, the Brahmos have been marrying according to this law without feeling any serious inconvenience. The only disadvantage in the law is that it is entirely secular, religious rite is no part of the provision of the law. Now, as the Adi Brahmo Samaj has supported Mr. Basu's Bill, the condition of things has greatly changed, and if any modification in the existing law is necessary, the original object for which the Brahmo Samaj prayed should be given effect to and a Brahmo Mariage Law, which will legally sanction religious ceremony, should be passed. The following is the text of the memorial and the draft of the Brahmo Marriage Law sent to Government by Minister Keshub Chunder Sen in 1872.

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned Theists known in India and elsewhere as Brahmos.

Showneth—That your memorialists are members of a Church, which has now very numerous adherents, established in India, thirty-eight years ago, under the name of Brahmo Samaj for the worship of the One True God. The original idea with which the Church was formed was simply the revival of the Monotheism of primitive Hinduism purified from the corruption of its later idolatry. Hence, its members, while enjoying social communion with the Hindus, assumed this position of a separate religious sect amongst them. As might be expected, however, the Brahmos in natural course of development of a faith freeing itself from superstitions and idolatry have come to view with repugnance, and from motives of conscience to refuse to practise, many customs and rites national with the Hindus of the present age, but which appear to the Brahmos to be idolatrous, superstitious, or immoral and they have sought to introduce in their stead other customs and rites in accordance with their own ideas of religion and reason. Amongst other changes they have introduced among themselves a form of marriage known as Brahmo Marriage. It essentially consists in a holy union between persons profession the Brahmo religion, though they may be of different castes, solemnised with the worship of the one God and with such rites as are not idolatrous.

Your memorialists have been advised that although it has been a matter of conscience with them to effect such innovations in the institution and rite of marraige, yet that, as the Brahmos are by birth Hindus to whom the Hindu Law of marriage applies in the absence of any special legislative enactment sanctioning Brahmo marraiges, such marraiges are illegal and their issues are illegitimate and as such subject to many grave civil disabilities and to social reproach.

With a view to remove the disadvantages under which the Brahmos thus labour, your memorialists humbly crave the interposition of the legislature, and they venture to submit to Your Excellency the draft of a Bill hereto annexed, which they humbly pray and trust Your Excellency in Council will take into your favourable consideration and pass into law with such alterations as to Your Excellency in Council may seem proper.

It will appear to Your Excellency that the law prayed for is of a permissive character, and it is not sought to make its provision compulsory upon any one, nor to affect the interests of any section or members of the Hindu community against their will. Your memorialists only humbly pray that the same protection of social rights and privileges, which has been granted to all other classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India, may be extended to the Brahmos, and that they may be left unfettered to act according to the dictates of their religion and conscience and they beg respectfully to submit that the change for which they seek the sanction of the legislature is in no way prejudicial to the interests of the community at large, but leads to purity, morality and the weakening of the bonds of superstition and idolatry.

Your memorialists, therefore, humbly beg and confidently hope that Your Excellency in Council will be pleased to take their prayer into favourable consideration and to pass a measure of relief which your memorialists sincerely believe will not only be a boon to your memorialists, but will materially further the cause of Indian social reformation.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Signed) Keshub Chunder Sen and others.

Draft Bill to legalise Brahmo Marriage.

(1) Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the legalization of the Brahmo Marriage, it is hereby enacted that it shall be lawful for the Local Government or the Chief Commissioner of any province to issue license to any person being a Brahmo, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Brahmos. Any such license may be revoked by the Government or Chief Commissioner by whom it was granted, and every such grant or revocation shall be notified in the Official "Gazette."

2. It shall be the duty of the person licensed as aforesaid to grant certificates of Brahmo marriage on the application of either of the parties to such marriage and on payment of a fee not exceeding four annas, if the following conditions be fulfilled, and not otherwise:—

(1) The age of the man intending to be married shall exceed 18 years, and the age of the woman intending to be married shall exceed 14 years.

(2) In case the woman is a minor, the consent of her father or guardian shall be obtained.

(3) The man and the woman shall not stand to each other within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity, as set forth in Schedule, A.

(4) Neither of the persons intending to be married shall have a wife or husband still living.

(5) The marriage shall be solemnized with the worship of the One True God in the presence of at least five credible witnesses, and each of the parties contracting the marriage shall make the following declaration:—"I. A. B., am a Brahmo, and I do declare in the presence of Almighty God that I take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife (or husband) and will to the best of my ability seek to promote thy welfare or words to the like effect.

3. The said certificate shall be in the form contained in Schedule B, and shall be signed by each licensed person; and it shall be received in any suit touching the validity of such marriage as conclusive evidence of the same marriage having been performed and no evidence to the contrary shall be received in any such suit.

Schedule A.

(a) Those between persons in the ascending and descending line "infinitum" both for consanguines to and affines.

(b) Those between collaterals, for consanguines to the sixth degree.

Schedule B.

I. A. B., duly licensed to grant certificates of marraige between Brahmos, do hereby certify that on the day appeared before me and each of whom in my presence and in the presence of five credible witnesses made that the declaration required by Section of Act and I do certify that the said and are lawfully wedded husband and wife.

An aerial postal service will be given a direct trial by the Postmaster-General this month. Windsor Park will be the terminus of the flights from London, and the first letter carried by Mr. Grahame White from Hendon will be addressed to the King.

Dudley Stackpole, who won the V.C. in New Zealand in 1863, and possessed four other medals, one of which was for the Crimea, has died in Ware Workhouse, England, aged seventy-five.

TOWN VERSUS VILLAGE SANITATION.

The Needs of Gujarat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The following passage occurs in the Indian Budget Statement made by Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons this month: "The uses to which this surplus was put are fully explained in the blue-books. It will be seen that a million pounds has been granted to local Governments for expenditure on projects of permanent value for the development of education and sanitation—two crying needs of India, about which I shall have more to say later. Of this amount £601,200 will be distributed between technical and industrial institutions, primary and secondary schools, colleges, hostels, girls' schools and European schools, and about £400,000 will be used for drainage and waterworks in towns." About £1,000,000 is granted for expenditure in the promotion of various administrative or municipal schemes, for instance, the City of Bombay Improvement Trust gets £333,300. . . ."

In the revised financial statement of the Bombay, Government for the year 1911-12, the following sentences occur:

"The expenditure estimates for 1911-12 include . . . (ii) 500 and 200 for non-recurring education and sanitation charges respectively out of the Imperial contribution of 15,27 made for the purpose in the revised estimate of 1910-11 . . . The detailed distribution of the special provisions mentioned in (ii) is under the consideration of Government. . . . The Budget for 1911-12 includes provision for the following items of special interest . . . (xiv) grants to local bodies in aid of sanitary projects; (xv) extension of medical relief."

The following occurred in the financial statement of the Bombay Government for the year 1907-8:—

"Another item represents the first step taken in an important departure, which it is hoped, may lead to considerable developments. We have at present an able sanitary engineer, "who tours round the principal towns," investigates and advises the municipal bodies on measures of sanitary improvement, such as schemes of water supply, drainage, conservancy and the like. He makes a rough estimate of their probable cost and confers with the municipality regarding the means of meeting it. The municipality, if they approve the scheme, review their financial position in consultation with him and then apply to Government for such assistance (if any) as they deem to be required to carry out the scheme. The assistance will generally take the shape of a loan or grant in aid. . . . The policy is to provide regularly for a substantial measure of assistance in this shape."

It is apparently in pursuance of this policy that out of the total provision of 800 for expenditure, on sanitary improvements in the current year, about 596 are devoted to "town water supply" alone. Reforms in towns certainly catch the imagination and lend a superficial polish to official administration, but a systematic endeavour to deal with the problems of village sanitation appears to have occurred to none of the eminent officers above quoted as deserving their careful attention. And yet it is the inhabitants of villages that form the bulk of the population, that are the arteries that supply the life blood to the nation and that will most hardly be hit by the famine, if it comes. The real wants of the villages in time of distress will be the wherewithal to live, for himself and his family of men, women, children and beasts, and secondly a healthy homestead. Whatever experts may say about the intimate connection of plague with the incorrigible habit of the uneducated Indian, of letting rats and death-dealing fleas live, yet having regard to the fact that the plague rages most fiercely among those who are in the lowest strata of society, it must be admitted, that it is essentially a poor man's disease. And no wonder, for though plague has taught the one great lesson of full ventilation for the health of humanity, hardly any village can claim to have obtained the benefit of that lesson. In all villages the living area is congested; and the halalkhore service is at a discount. About one half of the village population passes its nights with closed doors in huts which are kitchen, granary, cattle-shed and sleeping room, all in one. How can one expect any sort of healthy living, when night after night is spent in company of brutes with their dirt and behind closed doors? The impending famine will, therefore, offer that demoness of death a fertile field for pasture in the villages of Gujarat, unless speedy steps are taken by Government to create conditions unfavourable to plague by devoting greater attention to the needs of village sanitation. Let steps be taken to give the villager a full and free supply of light and air in his house, to provide him with pure drinkable water by sinking new wells and cleaning existing ones, and last but not least, to grapple with the question of medical relief. Properly speaking, there is no medical relief worth the name for millions of villagers. They are generally left to fight a variety of diseases in the best way they can. Let travelling dispensaries be resuscitated into activity in this presidency. The experiment has been tried with success in certain parts of India, and it will more than ever require to be tried nearer home in not a very distant future.

Steps should also be taken against the possible contingency of cattle disease. The best preventive action would, of course, be to keep cattle well supplied with good fodder. In this connection it is to be hoped that no destruction will be made between agriculturists and non-agriculturists, in the matter of supplying grass at moderate prices in this time of scarcity. Whether an owner is an agriculturist or not matters very little, so long as the cattle are useful for agricultural purposes. The distinction is, besides, economically unsound and politically inexpedient. Agriculturists and non-agriculturists are alike the subjects of Government and are entitled to expect equal treatment from Government at a time when they are equally hit by a common calamity.

The poor uneducated ryot needs no advocate, but may well stand on his own rights. It is these millions living in villages that fill the treasury of Government, and swell the wealth of the rich. They pay the land revenue, they are the largest contributors to the Abkari Revenue, they directly or indirectly pay for stamps and court fees, they also swell the Salt Revenue. Indeed, there is hardly any source of revenue which does not even partially owe its increase to the humble contribution of the villager. Let not Government, therefore, grudge a few thousands spent in the interests of the ryot. The moneys will be well spent.—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

August 21.

SCOTTISH SMALL LANDHOLDERS BILL.

An agreement has been arrived at between the Government and the Opposition in respect of the Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill, and has the approval of the Scottish M.P.s. The general effect of the agreement may be stated as follows:—

1. In all cases in which the small landholders has provided the buildings and equipment of the holding, Lord Pentland's Bill applies in its entirety.

2. In all cases in which the landlord has provided the buildings the following conditions will hold good:—

(a) Under the existing law a small tenant can make any improvements he pleases; but he is not entitled to claim compensation from his landlord at the end of the lease for the improvements set out in the first part of Schedule 1 of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland Act, 1908, unless the landlord has given his consent to them being made. (The Bill leaves the law on this head untouched.)

(b) Under the existing law a small tenant can be expelled from his holding at the expiry of his lease for any reason or for no reason at all. Under the Bill this is impossible. He is entitled to stay on under the conditions of his lease, and no new condition can be forced upon him by the landlord.

3. Under the present law a small tenant may have his rent raised to any extent his landlord pleases—he may have to pay rent even on his own improvements. Under the Bill this is impossible; he is entitled to appeal to a neutral and independent tribunal to have an equitable rent fixed. An equitable rent is not a competitive rent, and is not a rent on the tenant's own improvements.

4. If the landlord at any time ceases to provide the buildings and equipment suitable for the holding, then the tenant may apply to the independent tribunal so to declare. If the tribunal so declares, then the tenant at once comes under the same conditions as a tenant who has provided the buildings and equipment.

PUBLIC STABLES IN BOMBAY.

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 1414, dated the 23rd June, 1904, and reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 516, dated the 25th April, 1910, regarding public stables in the city, has submitted the following further report which will be considered at to-day's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee:—

The Corporation will remember that in adopting the Committee's third report, dated the 30th January, 1908 ("wide" correspondence ending with Corporation Resolution No. 7930, dated the 12th March, 1908), they requested the President to address Government to have the Public Land Conveyance Act amended so as to give powers to the Commissioner of Police to refuse to grant a license in respect of labour carts unless it was shown that arrangements had been made for the accommodation of bullocks in licensed stables. With reference to this proposal Government stated in their letter No. 3137, dated the 12th June, 1908, that before considering the Corporation's request for legislation in this matter they would be glad to know the conditions on which the Corporation in the interests of public health would consider it necessary to insist before granting a license for such stables. They invited attention at the same time to the fact that there was an indisputable lack of available space for the proper accommodation of these animals and observed that it did not appear to Government to be feasible to insist on the construction of expensive buildings by the owners of the bullocks and they enquired whether the Corporation were prepared to provide stabling at a reasonable rental. In his report on the Government letter No. 24695, dated the 19th November, 1908, which has been referred to the Committee by Corporation Resolution No. 5774, dated the 11th December, 1908, the Commissioner states that he is of opinion that the provision of stabling for bullocks is a matter which should be left to private enterprise and to the employes of labour carts. The Committee concur in this opinion and recommend that Government be informed accordingly.

As regards the conditions to be prescribed in regard to the construction of the stables, the Commissioner pointed out in the report above mentioned that Corporation had no power to make Bye-laws regulating the construction of horse and bullock stables and that until the Municipal Act was amended so as to secure the necessary power it was premature to prescribe any conditions. A set of Bye-laws has, however, since been placed before the Committee. This has been very carefully considered by the Committee in consultation with the Commissioner, the Executive Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, revised by the Municipal Solicitors in accordance with the resolutions of the Committee and reconsidered by the Committee. In submitting herewith a draft of the Bye-laws as finally settled, the Committee beg to recommend that the draft be forwarded to Government for information with reference to the enquiry made by them. Appended to the draft Bye-laws will be found two estimates with plans of the probable expense that will be incurred in constructing a model licensed stable for one hundred horses and bullocks respectively, with quarters for drivers, etc., in different parts of the City. These may also be forwarded to Government.

As under the provisions of the Municipal Act the Corporation have no power to make these Bye-laws, the Commissioner suggests that Section 461 of the Municipal Act be amended so as to secure those powers and he states the amendment required will be secured by substituting the following clauses for the existing clauses (g), (h) and (j) of the Section;—(g) prescribing and regulating the construction, dimensions, ventilation, lighting, cleansing, drainage and water-supply of stables used for any of the purposes mentioned in clause (c) of Sub-section (i) of Section 394 (h) the inspection of milch cattle and requiring notice to be given whenever any milch-animal is affected with any contagious disease and prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milch-cattle and milk against infection or contamination (j) securing the cleanliness of milk stores milk shops and vessels used for containing milk by persons following the trade of dairymen or milk sellers."

The Committee approve of the proposed amendment and recommend that Government be moved to undertake legislation at an early date for the amendment of the Section.

By Corporation Resolution No. 2017, dated the 7th August, 1905, the Committee have been asked to report on the revised draft Bye-laws relating to milch-cattle stables received with the Commissioner's letter No. 8662, dated the 20th June, 1905. In submitting the draft the Commissioner states that in the opinion of the Health Officer the existing Bye laws are inadequate for the efficient control of milch-cattle stables and that it is therefore necessary to amend them. The Bye-laws were in the first instance very minutely considered by the Committee and a draft incorporating the alterations suggested by the Committee was sent to the Commissioner for final revision by the Municipal Solicitors. The revised draft submitted by Commissioner has once again been carefully considered by the Committee in consultation with the members of the Milk Supply Committee and a copy of the Bye-laws as finally settled is submitted herewith for the approval of the Corporation. The Committee have no doubt that the effect of these Bye-laws on the supply of one of the most important items of human food will very salutary and they recommend that these Bye laws be now submitted to Government for confirmation.

EXPULSION OF ALIENS.

A Blue Book (Cd. 5,789) has been issued by the Home Office giving under the Aliens Act, 1905, a statement regarding the expulsion of aliens and the annual report of Mr. Haldane Porter, his Majesty's inspector under the Act. The expulsion statement shows that during the five years that the Act has been in operation 1,793 expulsion orders have been made against criminal aliens. England and Wales furnished 1,711 of these, Scotland 72, and Ireland 10. Of the 1.711 English cases 1,276 were in London. The number of expulsion orders in 1910 exceeded the average—358·6—for the five years, but fell below the number for 1909—namely, 467. Four nationalities account for more than half of the 414 orders, German, Russian, French, and American. The first three show totals of 108, 71, and 54 respectively, which represent declines as compared with 1909—the Russian figures being noticeably less than the 110 recorded in that year. In 1910, 75 aliens were found in the United Kingdom in contravention of the expulsion orders made against them. Mr. Haldane Porter, in his report, includes statistical tables showing that the total number of alien passengers who landed in the United Kingdom in 1910 was 610,723 and the total number who embarked 596,799, so that the arrivals exceeded the departures by 13,944, compared with 10,228 in 1909. The immigration officers refused leave to land to 1,066 persons in all to 897 on the ground of want of means, to 228 on medical grounds, and to one passenger who returned to the United Kingdom in contravention of an expulsion order. Of those rejected for want of means, 345 appealed, and of those rejected on medical grounds 87, making a total of 432 appeals. Of these appeals 144 were successful and 288 were unsuccessful. Compared with the preceding year the number of original rejections by the immigration officers shows a decrease of 390 and the number of final rejections a decrease of 425. Of the final rejections, those on the ground of want of means show a decrease of 185 and those on medical grounds a decrease of 241. The number of aliens who recieved Poor Law relief during 1910 was 5,951, of whom 2,336 received indoor relief, 2,614 outdoor relief (in 1,786 of the 2,614 cases the relief given was medical), and 585 were vagrants. The number of aliens sent to lunatic asylums was 308.

NEW NAVAL HYDROPLANE.

Commander Schwann and Lieut Boothby who are attached to the naval airship tender "Hermione" at Barrow, conducted trials with a hydroplane on Cavendish Dock on Aug. 2. The machine, a Roe biplane, is fixed two floats, which are made of aluminium. Commander Schwann was the first to make an essay, and, after some difficulty in starting, he got away. Owing however, to not having speed enough, he was unable to turn, and had to stop his engine, a steam pinnace going to his assistance. On the hydroplane being brought back to the launching wharf and shed, Lieut. Boothby took his seat and was soon away. Speeding up, he negotiated the turns with ease, and then, putting on more power, commenced a trip round the dock. At times it looked as if he was tempted to rise, but, as the preliminary trials are merely for skimming and testing the engine—a four cylinder vertical—he refrained from doing so. It was a very successful trip. The trials will continue daily.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

R. Warwicks vs. B. V. A.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment played their last match in the Harwood League on the Cooperage Ground, Bombay, on Tuesday evening, when they met the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. The regular team was reconstructed, their first team being at present in Poona, where they have entered the Harris Tournament. The game which was witnessed by a fair attendance of spectators was not a good display of football, but the Warwicks did most of the pressing. Had it not been for the good saves by H. Vardon in goal the, margin in favour of the Warwicks would have been greater.

The Warwicks opened the attack and soon after the start, Foster put in a shot which H. Vardon picked up and cleared. The Infantrymen still pressed and after seven minutes' play, when Bellamy was trying to save, Hastings rushed him and put the ball into the net. The Warwicks, although they continued their attack, did not take advantage of their opportunities to shoot, but were too apt to pass in front of goal. Suddenly a rush was made by Westropp for the B.V.A., who, passing the Warwicks backs, equalised cleverly. The Warwicks now attacked with renewed vigour and eventually Foster beat H. Vardon with an angular shot in the corner of the net. Later Vardon made a series of effective saves when closely pressed by the Warwicks. Half-time came with the score:

R. Warwicks.............................. 2 goals
B. V. A....................................... 1 goal

On the restart of play, the game was carried on for a time in midfield, and then the Infantry team pressed, Easy giving Vardon a difficult shot to save. A corner against the B. V. A. resulted in a goal mouth tussle out of which Vardon came once more with credit. After more close pressing Foster headed the ball past Vardon into the corner of the net. Then followed an uneventful period, after which, from a free-kick, Wikes scored with a ground shot. The game was now carried on in front of the B. V. A goal, but the Infantry forwards shot somewhat wildly and H. Vardon continued to save what shots he received cleverly. Just before time Hastings scored a fifth goal for his side. Score.

R. Warwicks .... 5 goals.
B. V. A. .... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

R. Warwicks:—Goal, Clarke; backs, Bolton and Hughes; half-backs, Heath, Roughton and Lynes; forwards, Smith, Wikes, Hastings, Foster and Easy.

B. V. A.:—Goal, H. Vardon; backs, Bellamy and S. Vardon; half-backs, Mason, J. Smith and Minstrell; forwards, Navin, Winckler, Westropp, J. B. Smith and Vears.

The teams now stand as follows in the League:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	14	14	0	0	78	4	28
R. G. A.	14	10	3	1	58	16	21
Bombay Gymkhana	14	7	4	3	41	18	17
Bombay F. C.	13	5	5	3	20	19	13
Y. M. C. A.	13	4	9	0	18	47	8
Byculla Institute	13	3	9	1	7	26	7
Telegraphs	14	3	10	1	7	49	7
B. V. A.	13	2	8	3	3	53	7

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

Reciprocity Submitted to the People.

Ottawa, July 20.

The 11th Parliament of Canada is at an end. Realizing that it was absolutely impossible to escape from the "impasse" in which he was placed by reason of the strenuous opposition of the Conservatives to Reciprocity, Sir Wilfrid Laurier advised his Excellency to prorogue Parliament by proclamation, and immediately to follow this by another proclamation dissolving Parliament and fixing nominations for the new House on September 4 and the pollings on September 21.

The election campaign will come at an awkward time for Canada, as the farmers will be in the midst of the harvesting season. The anxiety of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to free himself from his present difficulties before the arrival of the Duke of Connaught is probably the reason for the early date of the election. The Duke is expected at Quebec, on October 12 or 13, and long before then the fate of the Ministry and of Reciprocity will be known.

Precedents have been created to-day in Canadian history. Never before has a Dominion Parliament been dissolved by proclamation of the Governor-General. Only once has a Government of Canada gone to the country before Parliamentary appropriations were voted.

THE PREMIER AND THE PRESS.

The announcement of the prorogation and dissolution was made at the close of a morning sitting of the Cabinet. Newspaper correspondents in this country have much more freedom around the public departments than they have at home. Half-a-dozen representatives of the Press were waiting at the door of the Privy Council Chamber when the Premier emerged at 1 o'clock. Close behind the Premier, whose countenance was beaming, was Mr. Fielding. "Well, gentlemen," Sir Wilfrid Laurier remarked to the correspondents. "what news have you to-day?" This reminded one of Sir John Macdonald's old trick of heading off inquisitive newspaper men by asking them, "What is the news?" One correspondent modestly replied:—"We were looking to you, Sir, for news." "I leave it to Mr. Fielding to make the announcement." The Minister of Finance was manifestly surprised at the delicate compliment, as heretofore in Canada the Premier has been the Minister to give out the official statement of a dissolution. Mr. Fielding discharged the duty in one sentence and then hurried to his office, while the newspaper men rushed off to the telegraph office to apprise the Canadian people that they would soon be in the throes of a General Election.

Toronto, July 29.

The common view of the Liberals is that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will gain by an appeal to the country, and that, like Sir John Macdonald, he has such hold upon the people that he cannot be defeated. It is expected that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will speak chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, and Mr. Borden mainly in Ontario and the Atlantic Provinces. It is unlikely that either leader will visit the West during the contest. The Conservatives expect to make their chief gains in Ontario, in the Maritime Provinces, and in Montreal and the district. The Government hopes to improve its position in Manitoba and Alberta, and will make a determined effort to prevent losses in Ontario and Quebec.

In Quebec the Nationalists show great activity, and confuse the calculations of both parties. There is some expectation that the Legislature of Quebec will also dissolve and hold an election simultaneously with the Federal contest. The Nationalists are bitterly attacking both Governments, and have energetically denounced the Navy and the alleged Imperial tendencies of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. If they should make serious headway in the provinces the election may turn upon the 42 constituencies which were carried by the Government with less than 250 majority, 17 of these being in Ontario and ten in Quebec. Old issues, however, are submerged by Reciprocity, and the whole result depends on the feeling in the rural communities.

NEW NAVAL MUSEUM.

Recently there has been opened in Portsmouth Dockyard a highly interesting museum of naval relics, to which additions will be made from time to time. It comprises many mementoes of the "wooden walls of Old England," and gives an excellent idea of the development of the Navy in the last 200 years. The museum has already earned the praise of members of the royal family who have visited it, and now Mr. M. E. P. Frost, the secretary to the admiral superintendent at Portsmouth, has received an official communication from the Admiralty conveying their lordships' appreciation and satisfaction at the formation of the collection, and of the secretary's great services in connection therewith.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, August 22.

A slight depression lies over Chhota Nagpur and the south-east of the United Provinces. During the past day there has been a marked decrease in the total amount of rainfall owing chiefly to the large diminution on the Arakan Coast. The total rainfall, however, remains well above the day's normal falls and has been nearly general in north-east India (excluding Orissa) the east of the United and Central Provinces and Central India East and has increased considerably in the south of the Peninsula. A few scattered falls are reported from the west of the United Provinces and the east of the Punjab.

The chief falls are:—Moulmein and Kyaukpyu report one and a half inches; Akyab and Cherrapunji, three; Darjeeling, five; Chittagong and Hazaribagh, one and a half; Ranchi, two; Gorakhpur, one; Benares, four; Allahabad, three; Sutna, two; Nowgong, Jubbulpore and Masulipatam, one; Ratnagiri, Calicut and Cochin, one and a half; and Mangalore and Mercara, three.

The forecast shows an increase of rainfall in the west of the United Provinces and a possible decrease in the south of the Peninsula.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED AT SIMLA.

A slight shock was recorded in Simla yesterday, at twenty-two hours, twenty-five minutes, from a distance of about four thousand miles.

GOOD RAIN AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 22.

During the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. this morning, Allahabad received its record fall of rain so far as the present monsoon is concerned, the amount registered being over $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It has been raining here on and off for the past three days and there is every prospect of more rain. The situation in these parts have been considerably improved.

LAHORE, August 22.

Exceedingly heavy rain has fallen in Kulu, where several bridges have been washed away and communications with Simla are interrupted.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	44·95	47·20	47·38	45·01
Tuesday, 22nd August	0·07	0·00	0·00	0·05
Total	45·02	47·20	47·38	45·06
Same date last year	59·59	52·69	53·82	46·05

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, Aug. 22.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·05	40·27	63·46	35·24

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

The following is the list of total rainfall reports in the G. I. P. Railway up to week ending Friday, 11th Augst, 1911:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	19	82	Khervadi	6	49
Raver	6	77	Nasik	7	74
Nimbhora	7	90	Devlali	9	25
Bodwad	11	2	Ghoti	37	95
Varangaon	8	30	Hotgi	14	77
Bhadli	14	15	Mohol	16	30
Jalgaon	14	94	Madha	11	70
Shirsoli	14	93	Barsi Junction	7	98
Mhasawad	11	19	Kem	9	3
Maheji	10	44	Jeur	15	55
Pachora	14	56	Pomalvadi	9	45
Kajgaon	14	48	Diksal	10	10
Rajmane	20	43	Dhond	6	47
Chalisgaon	16	64	Talegaon	17	85
Naydongri	9	10	Lonavla	73	91
Nandgaon	18	7	Neral	66	81
Manmad	10	12	Kasara	53	40
Lasalgaon	7	12			

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfal past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (21st)	97·8	89·0	...	0·00
Jask	88·8	79·8	...	0·00
Muskat (21st)	89·8	83·9	...	0·00
Multan	100·8	82·0	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	100·9	81·9	...	3·91
Lahore	105·4	84·7	...	3·24
Sirsa	101·8	84·0	...	2·42
Ambala	95·5	77·9	...	8·66
Delhi	101·5	79·8	0·13	5·3[illegible]
Agra	103·5	79·0	0·03	2·13
Mainpuri	97·8	76·1	0·75	5·58
Jhansi	96·0	78·0	...	5·89
Cawnpore	92·7	77·9	0·02	4·49
Allahabad	81·6	76·5	2·81	9·86
Jacobabad	103·6	80·3	...	0·05
Karachi	84·0	77·0	...	0·05
Ajmer	94·4	77·2	...	2·01
Jaipur	97·2	80·1	...	9·13
Kotah	95·6	79·6	...	8·91
Bhuj	88·0	75·5	...	1·62
Dwarka	84·8	78·2	...	1·78
Veraval	81·1	75·8	...	5·11
Rajkot	87·1	74·0	...	3·50
Bhavnagar Para	91·0	76·0	0·04	4·54
Surat	84·9	75·1	0·25	16·08
Ahmedabad	91·1	74·7	...	7·35
Deesa	92·8	76·4	...	8·05
Neemuch	89·9	72·5	...	9·85
Indore	82·1	70·1	0·04	10·83
Jubbulpore	83·3	69·3	1·10	25·39
Saugor	88·3	71·6	...	21·34
Hoshangabad	82·6	72·4	...	16·64
Khandwa	83·2	74·1	...	7·63
Akola	90·2	72·1	...	16·09
Amraoti	88·8	72·3	0·08	14·68
Nagpur	84·1	74·8	0·02	31·66
Chanda	85·5	75·0	...	29·96
Raipur	79·7	72·1	0·15	39·31
Bombay	85·4	77·6	0·05	40·06
Ratnagiri	84·8	72·9	1·57	58·84
Mormugao	85·6	74·7	0·81	61·89
Karwar	82·7	73·0	0·64	62·84
Malegaon	88·9	71·1	...	16·16
Ahmednagar	85·1	67·5	...	14·53
Poona	80·5	69·3	0·05	11·09
Sholapur	85·8	69·6	...	11·86
Bijapur	89·2	69·8	...	7·94
Belgaum	74·8	65·0	0·33	29·44
Aurangabad	86·2	67·2	...	16·26
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·4	73·2	...	20·51
Hyderabad	85·8	72·2	...	15·50
Mangalore	80·8	67·3	3·38	80·32
Calicut	76·8	72·1	1·74	69·36
Cochin	78·7	71·2	1·62	61·48
Colombo	86·0	74·0	0·08	9·82
Masulipatam	94·3	74·2	1·00	12·78
Bellary	91·0	74·8	...	1·47
Cuddapah	96·7	78·6	...	6·32
Madras	95·5	74·0	0·09	2·57
Bangalore	83·8	64·8	0·87	9·80
Coimbatore	84·4	69·3	0·02	10·11
Trichinopoly	96·1	75·8	0·39	1·70
Negapatam	90·5	73·5	0·37	3·65

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22nd August, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·13" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess except at Multan and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Allahabad has had 2·81" and Mainpuri 0·75." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal at Allahabad and Cawnpore and in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Allahabad and in excess at other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat records 0·25" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 1·10" of rain and Raipur 0·15". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature is in slight defect in the area of rainfall.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 1·57", Mormugao 0·81" and Karwar 0·64". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·33" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the northern half and moderately to heavily clouded in the southern half of the division. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased and been widespread on the West Coast of the Peninsula. There has been an increase in the amount of rainfall in the United Provinces also. In the Central Provinces, however, precipitation is confined to the extreme eastern districts. In Gujarat and Kathiawar rainfall has decreased, Surat being the only station reporting rainfall of importance. Precipitation has been fairly general in south-east Madras and Mysore and has also been heavier at Masulipatam. Isolated showers have occurred in the east Punjab and the south Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the United Provinces and the central parts of the country. A few showers may occur in Gujarat and Kathiawar, the southern half of the Deccan and the south-east Madras.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS FASHION.

The one thing that Paris is asking itself, says a lady correspondent writing in mail week, is how to keep cool. And the question is a difficult one to answer. Fine cotton stockings are cooler than silk, and the lightest of chevreau shoes are certainly less hot than suede. A large hat, very light in weight, is the only kind with which to brave the sunshine of these days, and a sunshade is as necessary as a handbag. For the house the only possible thing is a "robe d'interieur" and of these there are plenty of charming models, so that even excessive heat has its compensations to the feminine mind. In nearly all of them the fichu plays a part, and is almost at its best in it. A model which looked quite perfect and would be cool to wear, was in white mousseline de soie spotted blue and trimmed with hemstitched bands of pale rose. The corsage was just a fichu formed of two pale rose mousseline bands on either side of one in spotted blue mousseline, undersleeves of the same arrangement of materials reached to the elbow, and the folds of the fichu caught in at the waist in front by a cherry coloured bow of Liberty. The skirt of the robe fell in becoming fulness from a waistband of narrow folds of the two materials and fastened at the side, the only trimming being an arrangement of two bands of the rose chiffon, hemstitched on either side and connected in the middle, which was placed on the skirt so as to give somewhat the effect of the fashionable tunic. It rose on the right side of the skirt and dropped nearly to the feet on the left. Another equally pretty model was in Parma violet mousseline with a broad panel of pale mauve filet down the front, a silver cord round the waist, and over the shoulders, a perfectly plain mauve chiffon fichu cut in deep points over the arms; down the back and over the chest it was allowed to fall in folds.

SOME PRETTY MATINEES.

Charming matinees are quite permissible for wear in the house in the morning until luncheon, now that the holidays are here and the heat is so great. One was in spotted pink and white lawn made rather like a Russian blouse with a point back and front, the waist line indicated by a line of black velvet placed rather high, the sleeves were edged with the same and a smart bow of velvet finished off the open V in front, above which rose a small V insertion of cream lace. A more elaborate model was in sea-green mousseline fringed round the edge with pale green wooden beads. The narrow waistband was also of wooden beads, and the only other trimming was a band of fine silk Oriental embroidery which outlined the square decollete and the short sleeves. It was made very much after the fashion of the Russian blouse and fastened down the side.

TUNICS OF PAINTED CHIFFON AND OTHER THINGS.

The prevalence of the tunic as a veiling for the lingerie dress has naturally caused new ideas to develop at a time of year when new ideas in clothes are rare, and nothing looks better than those dresses in painted or printed chiffon. The Persian patterns in Persian tones are exquisite, as are the pale tinted mousselines with some tiny old chintz pattern on them. As to the form of these tunics, they vary only in the disposition of the points into which they are cut, for all tunics fall in points just now, and are gradually developing into draperies. Quite a new idea is to have a short tunic of tussore also, and each tunic should be made quite apart from the dress, as then it may be changed according to fancy.

HINTS FOR THE FUTURE.

A certain lovely shade of grey will be much in favour next autumn, a grey that suggest taupe, yet has in its folds silvery gleams. In Liberty, cachemire de soie, taffetas, and all soft materials, this particular grey is one which is most fascinating and attractive to women with quiet tastes, and trimmed with ermine it is delightful. Ermine is to be much in favour both for stoles, muffs, big coats (for such as can afford them), and also for trimmings on dresses and hats. Pleated skirts are certainly to be worn for tailor-mades, although the pleats may scarcely be obvious, for if the modern dressmaker is clever in anything it is in dissimulation. There is even a hint that accordion pleated chiffon will make its appearance in evening gowns, but if it does, it will not be in the fashion of lamp-shade skirts yet, for there are a few dressmakers who are by no means willing to give up the tight skirt. They like it, and declare that it suits the feminine form better than any other; at any rate, it uses less material, and that is always a consideration for them. One of these great people told me in all good faith that the modern woman would never again accept a dress which did not show the long lines of her form. Imagine being sure enough of us to declare that we should "never again" accept anything at all, whatever it may be! As it is, however, we may be sure that gradually the real French taste will come back, and once more the streets of Paris will be world renowned for their neatly and prettily-dressed "midinettes" as well as for its luxuriously-robed "elegantes." At present one has to confess that the "midinette" is not a thing of beauty, although she is always somewhat of a joy, for she still clings to the tight frock, which makes her shuffle, and the big hat, which extinguishes her vivacious little face.

A NOVELTY OF MAIL WEEK.

During mail week two of the dresses which were being sent off to Trouville for the coming race week had sleeves of different colour and material from the rest of the dress. The effect was, perhaps, more unique than pleasing, but it was new, and in certain shades such an arrangement is possible, and even becoming.

THE COLOUR OF THE HOUR.

The colour of the hour was, oddly enough, violet. One sees it everywhere and in all kinds of dresses. The most popular and most becoming style is when it is used as a "voilage" to a white gown, or as a chiffon cloak over pale blue or black, or even over a certain very delicate rose. In fact, violet, difficult colour though it is, can be so very useful and so very becoming to the woman out of her twenties.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 22.

The second game in the Harris Football Tournament was played on the Ghorpuri ground this evening, between the Dorsetshire Regiment and the 10th Brigade, R. F. A. The Dorsets won by three goals to nil.

ITCHING WAS SOMETHING TERRIBLE

Felt as if He Could Tear Leg Off. Could Not Sleep. Would Wake Up and Find Knee Covered with Blood from Awful Scratching. All Sorts of Ointments Failed.

Cuticura Ointment Cured Completely.

"I have been affected on my knee for about two years with what the doctor called eczema, caused by varicose veins. I suffered most when I got warm in bed. Then the itching was something terrible. I felt as if I could tear my leg off, and I could not sleep. Often I would wake up and find my knee covered with blood through my awful scratching. I tried all sorts of ointments such as ——, —— and an ointment from my doctor, but it was all of no use. They did no good and I used to be ashamed of myself when I would take my things off to play football. My mates used to look at me itching and scratching and you can think how I felt.

"Finally I tried a little Cuticura Ointment which made such an improvement that I got a box of it which cured my trouble completely. I am a member of the —— Club, and I recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all the clubs I play against for all skin troubles." (Signed) L. Murray, 24, Buxton St., Pendleton, nr. Manchester, Lancs., Eng., May 21, 1910.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment afford the most economical treatment known for affections of the skin and scalp. A single tablet of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book on treatment of the skin.

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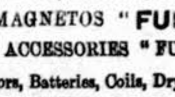

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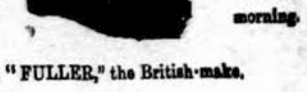

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BY THE WAY.

"MUSIC" FROM MEAT TINS!

The "Musical News" notes with horror that a Manchester man has discovered a medium for equal vibrations in meat tins, and has had the temerity to patent his idea. This is the formal exposition of the invention. A device or means for producing harmony from old meat tins or other discarded tins, consisting of a formation on the bottom of the tins, either raised pimples or indents or both, according to the note that is required to be produced when the tin is struck with a stick. A number of these tins are placed in an inverted position in a board, preferably covered with a fabric, and a solo or duet can be played by the performer or performers strikings the tins corresponding to the notes required with a stick held in each hand. After all, says our contemporary, the principle is much the same as that of various recognised instruments of percussion, such as the celesta and the zylophone, while the tuning reminds one somewhat of that of organ flue-pipes. There is no doubt that a species of graduated sound can thus be obtained, but we ask in all seriousness whether anyone save a child in search of aimless noise, can possibly experience pleasurable sensation in the auditory nerves by means of a meat tin banged with a stick. One hopes that the patentee will keep his invention for Manchester.

A DOG'S DEVOTION.

There is a story that will appeal to the lovers of the dog in an account of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the "Empire Review." A "slide" buried the house of a pointsman on the line. "The railroader himself and a small black dog of his were buried deep in the terrible white smother just outside the very mouth of a 'shed.' Assistance was soon hurried to the spot from either end of that section of the track, but despite every effort made by the rescuers the entombed man could not be located. But the dog at length scratched its way out of the snowy grave and at once began to hunt about for its master. It soon gave one to his whereabouts, and after some valiant seconding of those loving, faithful efforts at rescue on the part of the men with spades and shovels the burried man was discovered. He had lain there under the slide for eight hours, warm as toast, and inconvenienced in no way at all save by fright and hunger. He crawled out at length, complaining only that rescue had delayed so long."

MAKING UP THE COMET AVERAGE.

Encke's Comet, whose reappearance is expected this season, has not yet been reported, but the far less interesting comet associated with Professor Wolf, of Heidelberg, has turned up true to time, and, in addition, two American astronomers have each discovered a new comet within the last few days. One of these has features of resemblance to a comet found and duly catalogued more than a century ago, but it is doubtful if it is the same body. It is at present speeding rapidly towards the earth and already just on the limit of naked-eye visibility, so that in a week or so it may be on show to all and sundry. It is not conveniently placed, however, being an early morning comet, and those who would make its acquaintance must watch for it near the Pleiades in the eastern skies between midnight and an hour or so before sunrise. On an average six comets turn up each year; until these three came along in a bunch 1911 promised to be much below the average, as none had previously been seen. Particulars of the third comet are still awaited from America.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Two of the reviews this month have articles dealing with capital punishment. Thus, in the "Nineteenth Century" one has a protest against the sentiment which marks modern prison treatment, and in the "Westminster Review" Mr. Chillingworth discusses "Sentimentalism and Hanging," with the argument that we should do the hanging much more quickly after sentence, if we do it at all: We dare not realise the horrors of the condemned cell and the scaffold. We shut the doors of the imagination, and let the mind occupy itself with names only. The fortnight's mental torture that ends beneath the gallows has no existence for us. We have so ordered things that the fate of a fellow man is little more to us than the fate of a pawn on the chess-board. Whatever may be said of the tortures of delay, they would probably find an advocate in many of the prisoners who have escaped the gallows because of the opportunity thus given for a reconsideration of their cases.

THE BEEF TRUSTS OF OLD.

The French, distressed by the increasing price of meat, have been looking into history, and have discovered that the grievance is an old one. A "Traite de la Police" of the year 1525 has some remarks on the subject which are strangely modern in tone: The best course to take is to allow liberty, which is the soul of commerce. Then the hope of gain attracts merchandise from the most distant provinces; the mere rumour of scarcity being a cause of plenty, and consequently of cheapness, as is set forth in the proverb: "Cherte foisonne." At the same time it is a good idea to organise some system of ascertaining whether the retailers are not charging too much; for when one looks closely into the matter one seldom fails to discover secret societies, monopolies, and other evil practices, furnishing a basis for this kind of usury. A testimonial to Free Trade, and a plea for measures against the Trusts which a modern economist might endorse.

THE MANNERS OF THE BUTCHERS.

The complaint, however, was not only that the butchers charged too much, but also that they were lacking in courtesy to customers who protested. On that branch of the subject also a decree was issued in 1570: Butchers (ran the injunction) are expressly enjoined not to ill-treat or use abusive language to the ladies of this city, or the women of low degree, or the servant-maids who purpose to deal with them. They are on no account to mock or deride the said ladies, women, and maids, but are to receive politely all offers made to them for their goods. An order which was formally announced in the streets of Paris to the sound of the trumpet.

THE EIGHTH YEAR OF PIUS X.

The year that finished on August 4, the eighth of the present Pontificate, has been one of considerable importance in the history of the Vatican. Outwardly, the most striking event has been the Portuguese revolution of October last, accompanied by anti-clerical excesses and followed by the Separation Bill, which, although the new Government still keeps up its Embassy to the Holy See, marks the end of politico-religious agreement by Concordat between the two Powers. The differences between the Holy See and Spain are no nearer solution than they were twelve months ago, in spite of the Catholic example set by the King and Queen and followed by the members of the Government during the late Eucharistic Congress at Madrid, and of the appointment of Senor Wayarro de Reverter to take the place of the late Don Ojeda of Perpinan as Ambassader to the Holy See.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

To the frequently recurring rumours of a change of policy at the Vatican no attention need be paid. Pius X. has the utmost confidence in his Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. The decree of "non expedit," with regard to Catholic voters in Italy, is still in force, and is not likely to be relaxed except occasionally, as is at present the case, on the urgent representation of the Bishop of the Diocese in which an election is being held. Death has now reduced the number of Cardinals to forty-nine—that is twenty-one short of the plenum—and the proportion of Italians to non-Italians is as low as twenty-eight to twenty-one. From the same cause, and from old age and failing health, the number of working members of the Curia has been so reduced that the Consistory, when it takes place after the close of the year will relieve the few active members left of an excessive strain. Fifteen or sixteen Cardinals are then likely to be created, among them Mgr. Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, and one American Archbishop.

BELGIAN MONUMENT TO VICTOR HUGO.

Victor Hugo's one-time devotion to Napoleon is to be fittingly commemorated by the erection of a statue on the field of Waterloo of the great French writer. A committee has been formed for the purpose of carrying the idea into practical shape, and a site secured. It is hoped to inaugurate the monument on June 18 next year. This date will be the ninety-seventh anniversary of the battle. Twice expelled from Brussels during his lifetime, time's healing influences may be said to have worked their sway, and the Belgians will no doubt be the proud possessors of a worthy memorial of Hugo.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

FAVOURITE HEROINES IN FICTION.

Those who in the days of "Confession Books" were in the way of entering as their "favourite heroines in fiction" the names of the two Dianas—Diana Vernon and Diana Warwick—will be interested in the discussion of both of those characters which takes place in the course of an article by Mr. Charles Leonard Moore in the current number of the "Dial." To Scott's heroine the writer does ample justice, although finding her dialogue defective in wit. "She is a girl of gold. She is as high-spirited and fearless as Rosalind, and is engaged in scenes almost as romantic." To Meredith's on the other hand, he is somewhat severe. Her talk also is deficient in wit, yet Meredith is always claiming for her that she is witty. "While there may be no question at all that the novelist himself had a great inheritance of wit, he seems absolutely unable to estate his cherished heroine with any of it. As long as he keeps on describing her, lighting her up with his own verbal torches, we fancy that she does really dim the glories of Celimene or Millamant. But the moment she opens her mouth she is betrayed." Generally, Mr. Moore's finding seems to be that Meredith did not succeed in materialising in his novel the conception of Diana which he shows to have existed in his mind. Now a criticism of this sort is much less subjective than most literary criticisms are apt to be, and no doubt a reading of "Diana of the Crossways" would at once show whether it was to be accepted or dismissed. In the meantime one thing which makes it probable that it will prove unjust is the great vividness of the impression which Diana's character leaves upon the reader's mind. Such a duality as that indicated often occurs. There is an instance in Hardy's fine novel. "The Return of the Native," where the Eustacia Vye, who acts and talks in the other parts of the book, is a person very inferior to the one whose character is set forth in the beautiful chapter "Queen of the Night," with the consequence that it is only a weakened impression that Eustacia makes. It is very different in the case of Diana. Young men fall in love with her, and even an ordinary reader when he lays down the book, although he remembers that at the outset Meredith sought to enlist his admiration for his heroine not by displaying what was admirable in her, but by showing how much she was admired by others, finds the remaining total impression made upon him, that of one of the most original and interesting and, in spite of the faults of conduct which Mr. Moore enumerates and which every reader sees and condones, one of the most fascinating of Meredith's creations.

"WAIT AND SEE"

The writer who the other day found an occurrence of the catchword "Wait and see" in the famous "Happy Land" of 1873 (as if, however, the phrase had not been current coin ages before Mr. Asquith's use of it) was almost right when he ascribed the authorship of that play to F. Tomline and Gilbert a Beckett, without naming Sir William Gilbert at all. The account which he gave of his relation to the play was one of the things which made interesting the evidence which Gilbert gave before the Stage Plays Committee of two yeers ago. "That piece," he said, "was not written by me; it was informed by me," and he proceeded to sketch its ante-natal history. He drew up the scenario for a private performance which was to have taken place at the old Prince of Wales Theatre on an Ash Wednesday, a day when, at that time, the theatres were closed. Before this performance could take place he read the scenario to Miss Litton, the manageress of the Court Theatre, who was so delighted with it that she asked to be allowed to have it. That, of course, was at that time impossible, but when a death prevented the projected private performance from coming off he handed his work over to Miss Litton, only stipulating that he should not be described as the author of it. "It was written," he concluded, "by Gilbert a Beckett, and she produced it at the Court Theatre."

OVER-PUBLICATION OF BOOKS.

At a meeting of booksellers not long ago the question was discussed whether too many books were being published. It was simply a question of supply and demand, and the fact that counters were laden with unsold books indicated an affirmative answer; but just as that view was about to be carried someone rose up and, apparently without a smile, suggested that it was not the publishers who were issuing too many books, but the public who were reading too few, and this resolution was unanimously carried. The truth is that, when members of the trade gather together, they are apt to talk as if the sole business for which men were created was to read books, or at any rate to buy them, and it must have been by way of concession to this amiable weakness that Professor Sir Joseph Thomson at the Congress of Booksellers deplored the fact that undergraduates read so few books. They were satisfied with the information furnished them in the lectures. There were, he believed, certain birds or animals which, before they fed their young, digested the food themselves, and they were getting into that state at the University. The undergraduates wished to have knowledge digested for them and given to them, and many of them read very little. It did not apparently occur to Sir Joseph that his gun shot backwards, for the one great advantage oral teaching has over teaching by books is that the student is brought into contact with an enthusiast who may inspire him with a love of his subject. If that love is awakened the student will take as naturally to the necessary literature as a duckling to water, and if he does not read it is a sign that the lectures are only "satisfying" in the disagreeable sense of the word. Some day perhaps some one will arise who, greatly daring, will point out to the trade that although a certain amount of reading is necessary for the maintenance of the intellectual life, still it is possible to read too much. The limit is reached when the mind becomes merely receptive, and fails from the matter it has received to create something that it has not received. The truth is that the faculty of appreciating literature and the faculty of producing it are perhaps at root kindred faculties, and the fact that many writers, even in the rare domain of poetry, have been able to combine an immense range of knowledge with a continuous flow of spontaneous poetry shows that both may be cultivated side by side. The rule, however, is the other way. The receiver and the producer tend to become antagonists. He who writes much generally reads little. "I don't read books," someone said; "I write them." The power of creating and the internal urgency to create are of themselves pleasure enough without the passive enjoyment of other people's creations. Mr. Bennett tells us that two hour's reading even of Turgeney or Balzac or Montaigne wearied him out, and how could one look upon reading as much better than wasted time who could write, "I know enough, I feel enough. If my future is as long as my past I shall still not be able to put down the tenth part of what I have already acquired." On the other hand, excessive readers tend to be meagre producers, and the great art of reading is to read just enough to keep in full vigour whatever power of production nature may have given one.

RANGE BETWEEN ONE'S READING AND TALKING VOCABULARIES.

That there is a vast disparity of range between one's reading and one's talking vocabulary is well known. There occurs in every newspaper column words which, although we know their meaning perfectly well, we never think of introducing into conversation. It seems probable, however, that the meagreness of the talking vocabulary has been exaggerated, and the common remark that the ordinary educated man can talk his way through life with a stock of between 1,500 and 2,000 words, while the working man can do quite well with 700 or 800, does not seem consistent with the result of an experiment that has been recently made by a scholar in the United States. He furnished six undergraduates with cards on which to jot down the words they found themselves using in the ordinary course of their life. He drew up a list of kinds of words to the number of seven which were to be excluded—inflected forms of words already noted, technical works, pronouns and demonstratives and so on,—and yet the numbers of words used were very large. They were 2,970, 3,190, 3,920, 4,510, 4,550, 4,560.

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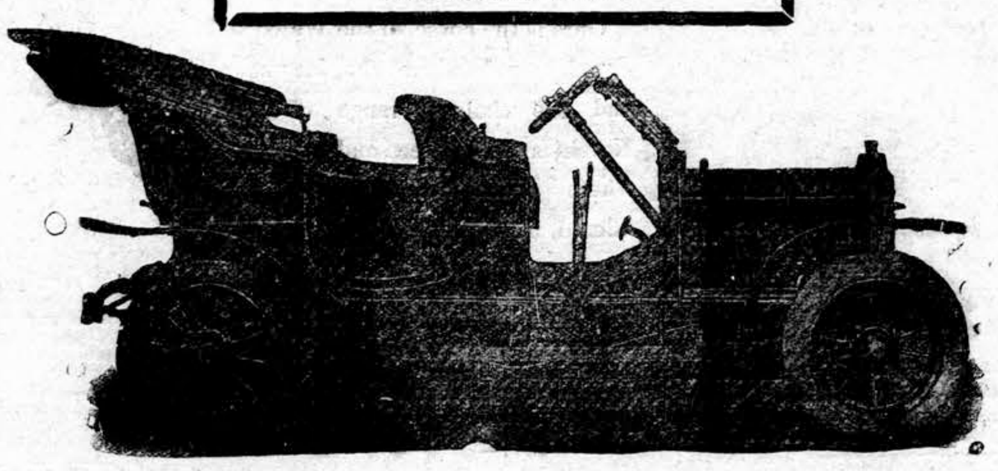

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